Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times
Evening

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

No. 15,737 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Chungking Guerillas Smashed

In News Spotlight

'Maiale', New Italian War Weapon, Wreaked Havoc at Algiers' Raid

Domei

ROME, January 19.—It is revealed by Italian naval authorities that the great damage caused by the Italian Naval Force during their raid on the port of Algiers on January 12, was largely due to a new weapon known as "maiale," or pig.

According to the announcement, the "maiale" is half torpedo and half submarine, the former half being filled with explosives with two operators mounted on it as if on horse back.

One of the features of the new invention is that the crew do not stay inside the craft when it is in motion, while another feature is that it can approach its objective without detection. When abreast with the target, the crew can unleash the former half against the objective with a special device and detach the latter half, equipped with its own engine, to return to the mother ship. The torpedo part explodes after a fixed period as in the case of a time-bomb. Special diving suits made of zinc are worn by the crew.

The "maiale," so named because it resembles a pig when mounted by two men, is an invention of the Italian Navy following years of difficult research. Of the two members of the crew, one is an officer and the other, a sailor, who are selected out of many volunteers possessing superior mentality and physique. They are given strenuous training under strict discipline for a long period.

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 20
ASAHI—Tokyo's New Setup; U.S. Propaganda
TOKYO SHIMBUN—To People of Iraq

Tokyo's New Setup

ASAHI—The outline of the Tokyo metropolitan system plan was made known to us from the draft scheme already published and now that a legislative bill on the matter was sent on January 18, to the House of Representatives, its details also stand clear, such as the organization of the metropolitan assembly and council, functions of councilors and committees and those of the wards.

We need not expatiate on the irrationality of applying the same laws to Tokyo, the capital and metropolis of the Empire with a population of 7,000,000 and center of political, economic and cultural activities, as to all the other cities of far lesser scales. Thus the adoption of a metropolitan system for Tokyo has been advocated for quite a long time. Moreover, dual administration with the prefecture has become more and more complicated especially in regard to education, public works, hygiene and social measures. The recent development of controlled economy including regulated distribution of materials has made the shortcomings of the dual form of administration particularly glaring.

Consequently we consider it quite reasonable that the city of Tokyo should be turned into a metropolitan district more akin to an urban prefecture than a city. At the same time, we see in the plan to have the metropolitan mayor appointed by the Government and in the organization of the metropolitan assembly, which are the main points of the bill just sent in, questions of considerable political significance. The members of the projected assembly are to be far fewer than those of the existing municipal assembly and will have much less powers than the present assemblymen, while the metropolitan mayor and other high functionaries are to be Government officials. In other words, the existing autonomous system for the city of Tokyo is to be abolished. In this respect, the plan resembles the scheme for the reorganization of cities, towns and villages, which is also being considered, although there are certain differences as to details.

U.S. Propaganda

ASAHI—It seems that both in Greater East Asia and North Africa a period of preparations for the next stage of active campaigning has set in. The United States is now utilizing this momentary lull in the World War to concentrate on propaganda warfare by which it sets such great store. The publication of a White Book on the last 10 years of American foreign relations under the Roosevelt Administration, Roosevelt's general message to Congress and his budgetary message to Congress should all be examined from that angle.

The $100,000,000,000 set aside from the budget for war expenditures, described in the presidential message has astonished the world by the sheer magnitude of the sum. This Gargantuan figure manifests the desperate efforts of the United States to produce munitions and, of course, is incidentally aimed at intimidating other nations by the suggestion of an infinite productive capacity.

It is obvious, however, that inasmuch as the accommodation of the necessary materials is difficult, adjustments in productive facilities limited and labor resources far short of the need, there is a limit. The mere statement of a huge figure means little unless it is shown how these restrictions are to be overcome. A far more serious hitch is the enormous pressure that will be clamped on the people of the United States as a result of the high taxation involved in the new budget. It may even be conceived that the oppressive atmosphere thus created will dampen the enthusiasm of the people for war and dull the edge of their fighting spirit.

In order to inure a people accustomed to individualism and easy living to the rigors of a war and to neutralize the numbing effect of pressure on their manner of living, the United States is endeavoring to inject doses of national spirit into them. Although the war aims stated by the United States are quite vague and pointless, it is reiterating them and shouting them for all they are worth, promising empty utopias for the future, primarily because it wishes to sustain the morale of the people at home.

To People of Iraq

TOKYO SHIMBUN—According to a Bagdad report relayed from Lisbon, the Iraq Government announced to the people on January 18 its declaration of war on the Axis nations. The declaration was long expected and is not likely to make much difference in the course of the war but it is quite doubtful whether

(Continued on Page 2)

General Wu Joined Wang to Save China, E. Asia From Red Menace

Domei

TSINAN, January 19.—In a press interview here this morning, General Wu Hua-wen, who joined the Nanking peace camp yesterday, declared that he had for some time been determined to join Nanking in order to crush the Chinese Communist troops which he said is the only way to reconstruct China and to gain lasting peace in East Asia.

General Wu pointed out that while the Chinese masses were plunged into serious plight as a result of Chungking's resistance against Nippon in the past several years, the Chinese Communist party had extended its influence throughout China at the expense of the hostilities between Nippon and Chungking.

The Chinese Communist party, he continued, had only 50,000 troops at the outset of the China Affair which, however, have increased to 500,000 troops equipped with arms.

General Wu expressed the fear that if Chungking's resistance against Nippon lasts for a long time, the Communists' strength will threaten to increase until the entire territory of China may be brought under its influence.

"Therefore," the General asserted, "there is no other way than to weed out the Communist influence from China for the reconstruction of China as well as the restoration of peace in East Asia.

"Accordingly, I pledged allegiance to the Nanking Government, forgetting all about the post."

Fully aware of the futility of resisting Nippon, General Wu, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Shantung District Army has started an anti-Communist drive with a conviction to save China as well as East Asia from the clutches of the Chinese Communists.

Meanwhile, General Wu made a radio address from the Tsinan broadcasting station this afternoon on the subject "My Participation in the Peace Camp with 40,000 Troops."

N. CHINA READY FOR WARFARE

Officials Express People's Will to Fight At Peking Conference

Domei

PEKING, January 19.—The four provincial governors and mayors of three special municipalities in North China who attended the North China Political Council held here today, in a press interview, unanimously expressed their preparedness to overcome the new situation arising from China's entry into the current war.

Revealing his determination to make thoroughgoing efforts to permeate the significance of China's entry into the current war among the Chinese masses, Yu Chin-ho, Mayor of Peking, declared that he was resolved to organize a model wartime system in Peking with the cooperation of the city's 2,000,000 populace in order to completely smash the United States and Britain.

In organizing the wartime system, Mayor Yu said the policy of the Nanking Government would be respected.

Tientsin People Moved

Concerning the spirit of the citizens of Tientsin, Mayor Wen Shichen of Tientsin said: The people of Tientsin were immensely moved by the Nanking Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain and by the friendship shown by Nippon to the National Government of China as well as to the Chinese people.

"It is my firm belief that China will be able to translate into practice the principle to live or die with Nippon."

Mayor Chao Chi of Tsingtao said that the people of his city who were praying for the annihilation of the

(Continued on Page 2)

ANGLO-U.S. DIFFERENCES IN N. AFRICA WORSENING

Degaullists Demanding Soviet Voice in Regime

Domei

ZURICH, January 18.—Differences between the United States and Britain which have come to the fore over the French puppet regime in North Africa ever since the assassination of Darlan are assuming far more serious proportions than before with the Degaullist's recent demand that the Soviet Union should have a voice in the regime, it is reported here.

With the Soviet Union coming to meddle in the matters of the French puppet regime, there is great possibility of the problem developing into a grave problem which may affect the whole of Europe, the report says, continued:

"In the event of a failure in the settlement of the problem, it is not impossible for the United States and Britain to face a worsened situation with the Soviet Union."

That the United States and Britain are suffering from the problem of the French puppet regime in North Africa is clearly reflected in dispatches reaching here from London and Washington correspondents of Swiss papers.

Nippon's Raids Feared

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 19.—The report of the bombing of Feni by Imperial air units has brought considerable fear to the people of Assam and Bengal provinces, and already workers at war industry plants are reported to have evacuated for safety.

The Chittagong College has announced temporary closure according to a New Delhi broadcast. The closing of the college just when graduation examinations are approaching shows eloquently the officials and public fear of Nippon bombing raids.

Chiang to Visit Washington

Domei

ROME, January 19.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported to visit Washington shortly to attend the conference of representatives of all anti-Axis nations, it is reported from Lisbon.

British Convoy Meets Doom

Smashed in a terrific attack by Axis raiders, a group of British vessels together with its precious cargo are seen going up in smoke and flame, off the coast of Dieppe in France.
(Reproduced from recent London magazine.)

TWO SUCCESSIVE RAIDS SUFFERED BY LONDON

Luftwaffe Also Bombs Unnamed British Port

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—The German air forces raided London twice, almost successively, on Sunday night and early Monday morning, the German military quarters revealed here today explaining that the raids were staged as retaliatory measures.

Later, on Monday night, the same quarters disclosed, a large formation of German bombers made a sudden attack on an unnamed harbor in the British homeland. The attackers, penetrating fierce ground fire, dropped many explosives and incendiaries and caused conflagrations at several spots.

599 Raids Recorded

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The British Air Ministry announced on Monday that the number of air-raid warnings issued in Britain since the outbreak of Anglo-German hostilities up to Sunday night when London suffered its latest raid reached 599, a London dispatch revealed here today.

British Seek Recruits For War Among Arabs

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 18.—The British Government is reported to be planning to recruit volunteers from West Asian countries, and already has established recruiting stations in various sections of those countries and started a large scale propaganda campaign to enlist volunteers, according to a report from Bagdad.

British authorities are declaring that if the Arabs desire to obtain indepedence after the conclusion of the present war, they should make real sacrifices.

With such an empty promise, the British authorities are trying to secure the cooperation of the populations in those countries.

But it is reported that the antipathy against British and American policies is already so deeply rooted in the minds of the Arabs that such efforts of Britain to enlist volunteers will not bring actual results, and furthermore would serve to increase Arab resistance against Great Britain,

Shigemitsu in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 19.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Nanking, arrived here by air this afternoon from Nanking.

Mr. Shigemitsu is scheduled to stay in the port city for a few days in order to confer with Nippon diplomatic and military leaders here.

Meanwhile, Masaomi Yoshitomi, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Nanking.

Churchill Whither! U.S. Visit Rumored

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—Because of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's absence from the House of Commons which reconvened following the Christmas holidays, rumor is rampant in London political circles that he is at present in Washington to confer with the United States Government concerning the French puppet regime and the war situation in North Africa, it was revealed in a London dispatch.

BRITAIN, U.S. SUSPECTED IN DEATH OF SYRIAN HEAD

Enemy Interfered With Hassani's Government

Relative to the sudden death of President Sheik Tajeddine Hassani of Syria, observations made by the French diplomatic circles are revealed, according to a Vichy dispatch to Domei.

"The President of Syria sojourned in Vichy until April, 1941, in order to fight for Syrian independence," these circles declared, "and therefore, it is to be readily perceived that the penetration of Anglo-American influence into Syria, endangering all possibilities of home rule, has been a source of discontent for the Syrian President.

"Simultaneously with the death of President Hassani, it was reported that Syria and Lebanon districts were placed under the jurisdiction of the United States forces.

"Behind the sudden death of President Hassani in the prime of his life, 48 years, the evil hands of the special service facilities of the United States and Britain are suspected to have been in action."

Peyrouton Will Assist Giraud in Algiers Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—Former French Home Minister Marcel Peyrouton was appointed Governor-General of Algeria by the French puppet regime in North Africa, it was reported here.

Because of his ability as a colonial administrator when in the post of Governor-General of Morocco, Marcel Peyrouton was appointed by Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, as virtual chief administrator to assist General Henri Giraud of the puppet regime, it is understood.

According to a dispatch reaching here from London, the De Gaullists disapprove of Marcel Peyrouton's appointment, however, the British Government persuaded the De Gaullists to give their consent, with a view to bring about cooperation between the puppet regime and the De Gaullists.

U.S., BRITAIN CAN'T FOOL MOSLEMS BY IRAQ'S MOVE

Hori Says War Entry Forced, Ridicules Flimsy Promises

With reference to the reported declaration of war by the Iraqi Government on Japan, Germany and Italy, Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference with foreign correspondents, this morning called the attention of the pressmen to the fact that the Moslem peoples know well that Anglo-American promises can never be trusted and, moreover, that their animosity toward the Anglo-American Powers is ever growing.

"It is interesting to know how the Anglo-American propaganda machine will try to present this foolish action of the Iraqi Government to the world," declared Mr. Hori.

The first point, according to the Spokesman, is that they are stressing the fact that Iraq is the first Moslem nation to join the Allied camp. "I am sure," he said, "that in spite of the unwise step which the Iraqi Government had to take, the Moslem peoples know, from their bitter experiences in the first World War, that Anglo-American promises cannot be trusted. In this connection, we have many reports of the growing dissatisfaction on the part of Moslem peoples toward the Anglo-American policies."

"The second point," Mr. Hori continued, "is that the Anglo-American authorities are stressing that the number of so-called United Nations are increasing as time passes on. Although the number of Governments, that are forced to take part in the Allied camp, is increasing, there is not a single people, except the Anglo-Americans, who are really willing to cooperate with Britain and America. As oppression from the Allied camp is increasing, the hatred for them by the Moslem peoples is growing."

Ex-Enemies to Pick Cotton

Domei

MANILA, January 19.—Four hundred and fifty Filipino war prisoners who are to be released tomorrow from a local prisoners camp will be employed by local cotton plantation companies, it was revealed today. The released men will cooperate with farmers in picking cotton in the central and northern parts of Luzen Island, it is understood.

Geneva Has Raid Alarm

Domei

GENEVA, January 19.—Late Monday evening an air-raid alarm was sounded here. It is believed that the alarm was given because British planes passed over the city on their way toward Italy. At Berne also, an alarm was given at about the same time.

CHILE SETS UP MARTIAL LAW

Troops Are Dispatched To 'Emergency Zones'-- U.S. Pressure Is Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The Government of Chile has declared martial law in many districts of the country, and stationed troops in harbor areas and mining districts which are designated as "emergency zones," it is reported from Santiago.

Upon declaration of martial law, the Chilean Government announced that the measure was taken according to the proposal of the National Defense Council.

U.S. Pressure Noted

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—It seems to be the intention of the United States Government to put Chile in a difficult position so that she will comply with American demands, according to observation of German Foreign Office circles.

"The German Government has no intention whatever of interfering in the policies of the Chilean Government, but it is necessary to say this much," German Foreign Office authorities said today. "That is, the pressure on Chile by the United States is ever increasing. The recent means adopted by the United States was to cause Chile to come in conflict with Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru, so that Chile would be placed in a very difficult position, believing that the nation then would be brought to yield to the demands of the United States."

Popular Decision Espoused

Don Arturo Alessandri, former president of Chile, has been discussing the foreign policy of Chile with President Juan Antonio Rios for the past several days.

Don Alessandri recently expressed in La Opinion his view that the diplomatic policy of Chile should be decided by the vote of the entire citizens.

REMITTANCE BY CHINESE IN INDO-CHINA ALLOWED

Indo-China Government Withdraws Ban

Domei

SAIGON, January 19.—Marking another step toward improvement of diplomatic relations between French Indo-China and the National Government of China, the French Indo-China Government today announced the permission of remittances by Chinese residents in French Indo-China to areas in China under control of the National Government of China as from today, it was disclosed.

Remittances had been prohibited since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Remittances will be allowed to those residing in the peace zones under the National Government and in amounts each of less than 50 piastres per remittance for the time being.

Much significance is attached to the step taken by the Government-General of French Indo-China in the point that it opened the way for donations by Overseas Chinese to the National Government of China for its national defense fund.

Nippon Language Study Popular in America

The Americans have been eagerly studying Japan and the Japanese language ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At the University of Colorado alone, a large number of students, including naval officers, have enrolled in the Japanese language classes, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

In this connection, the president of the University of Colorado, speaking at the commencement ceremonies on January 18, stated that the number of students who were graduated from European and American schools recently, and who majored in Oriental languages, is unprecedented.

Imperial Forces Busy In Mopping Up Enemy Infesting Hupeh Area

Domei

HANKOW, January 19.—Despite the prevailing bitter cold, units of the Imperial Forces in China are again busily engaged in dealing annihilative blows against the guerilla troops of Chungking who are continuing their futile attempts at counter-offensives in the Wuchan-Hankow area. A general mop-up drive is being vigorously waged in various sectors of the area.

Northwest of Yingshan in Hupeh Province, a two-day drive, ending yesterday, by the Imperial Forces netted 537 enemy dead, 68 prisoners and a large quantity of war supplies.

The enemy units had been conducting their counter-attacks since January 12, but the Imperial Troops suddenly advanced to a line between Yingshan and Pientungshan on the early morning of January 16 and pouncing upon the enemy, crushed the main strength of the enemy's newly organized 1st, 124th, and 127th divisions numbering about 6,000.

At the same time, about 400 bandits under Hsu Yu-hsiang who tried to utilize the occasion to carry out their dastardly crimes were smashed east of Rutien.

By January 18, two days later, all the Imperial Troops which had undertaken the above operations were back at their original posts after

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NUMBER OF NIPPONESE IN NORTH CHINA RISES

Latest Census Figure of 430,000 Shows Increase

Domei

PEKING, January 19.—The total number of Nippon residents in North China reached 361,942 on December 1, last year, according to an investigation made by the Peking Office of the Nippon Embassy since the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

The figure showed an increase of 4,308 compared with the total Nippon population in North China on November 1, or a month ago. The above figures cover Nippon residents in North China proper, and do not include those in Mongolia and the Suhuai area. Thus, when the 50,000 Nipponese in Mongolia and the 15,000 in the Suhuai area are included, the total Nippon population in the entire North China area would stand roughly at 430,000.

Of 361,942 Japanese, 295,467 are from Nippon Proper, 65,358 from Chosen, and 1,117 from Taiwan.

The Nippon population in North China is divided as follows:

Peking	99,909
Tientsin	69,514
Tsingtao	33,160
Tsinan	24,919
Taiyuan	18,409
Hsimen	13,928
Kaifeng	9,582
Taku	4,752
Hsinsiang	4,732
Others	82,982
Total	361,942

Hitler Sees Spain's Envoy

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Jose Luis Arrese, Spain's Minister Without Portfolio, called on Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Chancellor's Headquarters today and conferred for many hours. Concerning the conference, the German headquarters issued the following statement:

"Chancellor Hitler conferred with Jose Luis Arrese of Spain, and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was also present at the meeting at the Chancellor's Headquarters. The Chancellor talked long with the Spanish envoy most cordially in accordance with the spirit of friendship existing between Germany and Spain. Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop also separately conferred with the Spanish envoy."

Honolulu Sounds Alarm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—An air-raid alarm was sounded at 12:45 a.m. this morning over the entire area of Honolulu, Hawaii, which ended 20 minutes later, it is reported from Honolulu.

HSINMIN ENDS 2ND DAY MEET

120 Delegates From N. China Reach Unanimous Accord

Domei

PEKING, January 20.—With the aim of effecting the mobilization of all the people in North China for the execution of China's war against the Anglo-Saxon nations, the Hsinmin Society convened the second extraordinary session of its Federated Conference today at 10 a.m. at the Hualjentang Hall here, with the attendance of 120 delegates from all parts of North China.

With Feng Ssu-chih, delegate from Shantung Province, in the chair, the session was opened by the secretary-general of the Society. Then, Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Council, and concurrently President of the Society, read the opening instructions, followed by congratulatory addresses by General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in North China and a few other dignitaries, who were present as guests.

War Proclamation

At 11 a.m. the business of the session started. Mr. Feng then read the proclamation of the National Government of China at Nanking issued on the occasion of its declaration of war on America and Britain. The reading was applauded by all the assemblage.

Various delegates then expressed their full support of the proclamation. They also motioned that thanks be expressed to the Imperial Government leaders and military chiefs for Nippon's brilliant war achievements, and that President Wang Ching-wei be recommended as Honorary President of the Society. After these motions were adopted, a detailed explanation was made by a secretary of the Society as to how the people in North China would cooperate with the Nanking Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

The meeting adjourned for lunch soon afterward. The session was resumed at 1 p.m. when the assembly listened to a war report by a member of the press section of the Imperial Forces in North China. The session came to a successful ending with all business satisfactorily concluded.

Pledges Cooperation

President Wang I-tang of the Hsinmin Society, in his message of instruction to the session, stated that China will not lay down its arms till it wins final victory with Nippon, adding that his country is yet in a infantile stage as regards science, but that all such handicaps will be made up for by the vast territory and the resources contained therein, which will be fully mobilized for the prosecution of the war.

The Society, after the meeting today, dispatched congratulatory telegrams to the Government leaders of all the Axis Powers including Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. It also sent telegrams of thanks to all leading commanders of the Imperial Army and Navy.

Late Baron Go Honored With Memorial Rites

A memorial service was held for the late Baron Seinosuke Go from 2 to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the first anniversary of his death, at the Kogyo Club, Marunouchi.

The function was attended by over 250 notables, including Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister; Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister; Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China; Teijiro Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand; Minoru Togo, Ex-Foreign Minister; Chuji Machida, Ginjiro Fujiwara, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Masatsune Ogura, and others from governmental and business circles.

It is further reported that prior to the meeting a similar function was held at the late Baron's residence, attended by Sakuo Go, the late Baron Go's younger brother, and other relatives, members of the Baron Go Memorial Society and others, totaling some 50 persons in all.

Chiang Guerillas Heavily Punished

(Continued From Page 1)

achieving the previously mentioned results.

On the shores of Lake Pailu, 30 kilometers east of Haohsueh, other Imperial Units also started a mopping-up drive at dawn of January 16, which was a coordinating action.

After capturing Haohsueh, one group began mopping up in the neighborhood of Shakang on the western shore while another group advanced southward from Hohu.

Yuchiafu, a vital enemy base 35 kilometers east of Haohsueh, was occupied. In this battle, the enemy left 99 dead behind while six of their men were taken prisoner, while 220 boats and numerous other war material were captured.

Warm But Grim Business

As Tokyo shivers in the wintry air, the famed "Silver Wheel" corps of the Imperial Army continue their activities in the south, amid the palms and the warm trade winds.
(Passed by War Ministry)

SAIGON OPENS SCHOOL FOR FUTURE LEADERS

Nipponese Guiders of South to Get Training

Domei

SAIGON, January 19.—A ceremony marking the opening of the Nanyo Gakuin (South Sea Seminary) where training is to be given to future Nipponese leaders in the South, is scheduled to be held here at the end of this month in the presence of many Nippon and French Indo-China officials and prominent persons, it is learned today.

The main subjects of the seminary consist of agriculture, commerce and economics, which are considered essential in training future leaders, but it is understood that eventually, the students will be trained on an experimental farm, make inspection tours, etc.

For the time being, French will be the only foreign language but it is expected that Malai and Annamese languages will be taught in the future. The course is to be completed in three years.

Dr. Atsuharu Nomura, director of the seminary, also plans to give Nippon language lessons during the night to the native inhabitants in response to their enthusiastic request. It is believed that the intellectual classes among grown-ups will comprise the majority of the students in the night school.

Macassar Bridge Named After Captain Iwasaki

The bridge spanning Tero River, flowing between the Macassar and Moros airfields was named "Iwasaki-bashi," in memory of the late Captain Shuichi Iwasaki, who daringly led his men over this strongly guarded bridge to a victorious attack on Moros airfield, according to a recent dispatch by a member of the Navy Press Corps from Macassar.

The late Captain who hailed from Higeyasu-mura, Miyaki-gun, Saga Prefecture on February 9 last year, leading his unit, landed on the coast on the outskirts of Macassar under cover of night, reaching the river before daybreak. Both ends of the bridge were strongly defended by pill-boxes and guarded by a considerably great number of soldiers, stationed there to blast the bridge to check the advance of the Japanese soldiers towards Moros airfield.

Losing no time in crossing the river for achieving the occupation of the airfield and taking advantage of the dark, Commander Iwasaki divided his unit into two parties, planning a surprise attack on the enemy from both sides. After one unit, crossing the river upstream, made a surprise attack from the opposite side, the commander swiftly dashed towards the bridge, shouting to his men to follow. Taking advantage of the utter consternation of the enemy, the Japanese soldiers began crossing the 100 meter bridge, removed the time-bomb set to blast the bridge, and annihilated the enemy. With the bridge thus secured, the Japanese unit easily occupied the airfield by the end of that same day.

Captain Iwasaki was killed in action shortly after.

P.I. Expands Postal Service

Domei

MANILA, January 19.—Reflecting the steady progress of general economic reconstruction activities throughout the Philippines, additional postal and telegraph offices have been founded at San Fernando in Pampanga Province, Malolos in Bulacan Province and Cotabato on Mindanao Island, it was announced by the Communications Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

Heroic Mother Of Saga Honored

Saga Prefecture takes pride in the late Mrs. Ei Shinagawa, who had sent her seven sons and 10 grandsons out to the front since the outbreak of the China Affair, states the Mainichi. Mrs. Shinagawa passed away in July, 1938 at the age of 70 but her home is still remembered among the people in Saga as the "house of soldiers." Of her progenies, only one was wounded and that was in the battle of Hsuchow, while eleven of her descendants are still at the front and they are carrying on bravely with the ashes of the late Mrs. Shinagawa held closely to their hearts. It was disclosed that at the time of her death, her ashes were divided equally among the members of the family.

N. China Ready For Warfare

(Continued From Page 1)

United States and Britain held a mass meeting on January 12 in Tsingtao to manifest their determination to smash the two Democratic countries.

Hopei Will Increase Output

Speaking on the attitude of the 30,000,000 people of Hopei Province, Wu Tsan-chou, Governor of Hopei Province, said they are determined to prosecute the current war under the principle to live or die with Nippon. In line with this aim, the Governor continued, the Hopei Government will strive to increase the output of industrial products.

Governor Chen Tsin-tsi of Honan Province stated that construction of the embankment of the Yellow River is the key to fulfill the mission to aid the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Instead of taking arms against the United States and Britain, the Honan Government is determined to complete the construction of the embankment, the Governor said.

"The people of Shantung Province," Governer Tung Yang-tu said, "are fully determined to make Shantung Province the foodstuff supply base in China by assuring the increased output of agricultural products. The Shantung Government simultaneously will embark on the strengthening of the maintainance of peace and order in the Province."

Uses Own Soldiers

With the Nanking Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, Su Ti-jen, Governor of Shansi Province disclosed that the Shansi Government had taken steps to maintain peace and order in the Province with its own military strength so that the Nippon Forces in China may be able to engage exclusively in operations to crush the Chungking regime.

Governor Su also added that the Shansi Government launched a move to organize in the Province a wartime system based on economy, politics and people's welfare.

Dearth of Bread Grain Severely Felt in Iran

ANKARA—As a result of the ruthless requisitioning of food stocks and other essential commodities by the British occupation authorities in Iran, the country now finds itself short of about 25,000 tons of bread grain for the supply of the native population, according to advice from Teheran.

Upon an inquiry submitted by the Iranian Government as to what measures they should adopt to alleviate the dire food shortage, the British authorities suggested that a comparatively good quality of bread could be made of a mixture of bread grain and potato flour.

LIMIT OF 90 MEMBERS DUE FOR PREFECTURES

Less Assemblymen Means Smooth Operation

In connection with the bill for the revision of the prefectural system, submitted by the Home Minister to the 81st Imperial Diet, it is stated that the Home Ministry is considering the limitation of the members of one prefectural assembly to 90, however large the prefecture might be.

In the bill itself, it is proposed that the membership of a prefectural assembly should be properly limited, and proposes the number of 90 members as the limit.

Under the existing law, the number of prefectural assembly members is set at 30 for a population of 700,000 and is increased as the population rises. Thus, such large prefectures as Tokyo, Osaka and others have large numbers of assembly members. The Tokyo Prefectural Assembly alone, has 120 members. As the large number of assembly members often results in hindering the smooth operation of prefectural administration, the Home Minister is considering a plan to restrict the number.

Under the proposed new municipal system for Tokyo, the members of its assembly will be limited to 100.

During the present year 39 prefectures will hold assembly elections, and it is expected that those elections will be held under the new law, limiting the membership according to population, but keeping the member at 90 members regardless of the size of the prefecture.

More Objects Added To National Treasures

Seventy-two objects, including 13 buildings, 17 paintings, and 42 books and others, will be newly added to the list of national treasures, it was officially decided at a meeting of the National Treasure Preservation Committee, held in the Education Ministry on Tuesday at 10 a.m., it is reported.

Prominent among the new national treasures are: Emperor Gofukakusa's letter, supposed to have been written over 940 years ago concerning the challenge from Mongolia, which culminated in the famous Mongolian Invasion of 1274; the 1,000 year-old stone dagoba at Niizato-mura, Seta-gun, Gumma Prefecture; the Marugame Castle at Marugame, Kagawa Prefecture, and others.

Islamic Legion Founded In Germany to Fight Foe

BERLIN.—The existence of an Islamic Legion in Germany for fighting against Britain and Soviet Russia was mentioned for the first time in the local newspapers recently.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published a picture of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Emil Fussaim, conversing with Islamic volunteers of this legion.

They wear German uniforms but have a special marking on their right sleeve to indicate that they are Islamic volunteers.

New Wire Service Opened

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 19.—The public Shanghai-Shonanto wireless communication service was opened yesterday. Thus, direct wireless connection among Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Saigon, Bangkok and Shonanto is completed. The service to Manila is expected to be opened shortly.

NEW MUSEUM DUE IN MALAI

Sultan's Palace at Johore Bahru to Hold Malai War Scenes

The grand palace of the Sultan of Johore, located at Johore Bahru, opposite Shonanto, will be converted into an art museum where pictures of the Malai Campaign will be displayed, reports the Mainichi this morning.

The mansion is a magnificent modern building of South European style. Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in Malai, took command at the lookout of this building at the time of the Singapore operations. Fortunately, it was not subjected to the ravages of the war and stands magnificently as before.

Recently, the Sultan removed to a new residence and his wish to make a museum of his palace has come to be realized with the support of the Imperial Forces.

In the grand halls of the new museum will be exhibited the documentary pictures of the Malai Campaign painted by prominent artists who followed the Imperial Troops in their operations on the Malai peninsula and Singapore.

The pictures, both of Nipponese and European styles, will be those depicting the initial landing of the Imperial Forces on Malai Peninsula, the advance of bicycle corps, the advance of the steel juggernaughts, the sanguinary battle at Bukit Timah Hill, the entry into Johore Bahru, the fall of Singapore, the historic interview between Lieutenant-General Yamashita and General Percival and other impressive scenes.

The artists include Tsuguharu Fujita, Saburo Miyamoto, Ken-ichi Nakamura, Ryohei Koiso, Goro Tsuruta, Usaburo Ihara, Kohnosuke Tamura, Kenji Yoshioka, Shin Kurihara and three others.

It may be noted in this connection that this is the first art museum to be established in Malai where the British administration had monopolized all cultural establishments, feeding the native inhabitants only with cheap music and motion pictures, so that the latter might not awaken to political ideas.

Referring to the erection of the museum, Mr. Kurihara stated:

"The museum has come to be established by the ardent desire of the Sultan himself and through the courtesy of the local Army authorities. The palace is a grand modern building and evaded the 'scorched-earth tactic' of the British troops. The documentary pictures will be completed by the end of the year."

Taiwan to Boost Chemicals

Domei

TAIHOKU, January 19.—To increase further the production of chemicals in Taiwan to cope with the wartime demand, the Taiwan Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kaisha, or Formosan Organic Chemical Industrial Company, will increase its capital by ¥3,000,000 to ¥8,000,000, it was disclosed.

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the decision was taken in accordance with the will of the intelligent people of Iraq. It seems more likely that the declaration was made on the instigation of the United States and Britain against the wishes of the people.

The anti-British movement in Iraq had made much progress in spite of the crushing tyranny of the British and in 1941 the patriots of the desert under the Iraq Premier conducted a systematic resistance against the British, exercising great influence on the anti-British movement of the pan-Arabian league. Under the tyranny of the British equipped with modern arms, however, the movement was suppressed, at least outwardly. The anti-British sentiments of the Iraq people, coupled with their religious faith, have only been intensified by this suppression and it is still fresh in our memory how riots have broken out at various places against British usurpation.

Faced with this serious crisis, Britain has frantically striven to suppress or cajole the infuriated peoples with the aid of the United States and the Soviet Union. The declaration of war by the Iraq Government is the outcome of such British machinations with the puppet cabinet of Nuri Said.

The people of Nippon, who wholeheartedly support all racial movements for freedom from the foreign yoke, greatly sympathize with the people of Iraq. At the same time, we do not doubt but that the time will come when the people of Iraq will eventually stand up against the usurpers. We look forward to seeing them cast out their puppet rulers and rising in arms against the incarnation of plutocratic imperialism.

N. China Iron Head Named

Domei

PEKING, January 19.—Seigo Tajiri, former managing director of the Hirohata Iron Works of the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company was appointed the new president of the North China Iron Works, succeeding Yoshisuke Watanabe, at the general meeting of the shareholders held at the North China Development Company yesterday.

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AXIS PLANES TOO STRONG, LAMENTS HORE-BELISHA

Caused Anglo-U.S. Defeats in N. Africa

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The superiority of the Axis forces in the North African front, which is causing dissatisfaction in the Anglo-American camp, is solely attributable to the absolute might of the Axis air force, it was pointed out by Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British War Minister, in an article contributed to the Razon.

"On the North African front also," wrote Hore-Belisha, "the German air force once again played a highly important role, and by virtue of the might of dive-bombers, the Germans gained a great victory.

"Since the Axis Powers succeeded in scoring victories in battles against the United States and British forces," he continued, "it would be a gross mistake should the Anglo-American camp regard dive-bombers as things of the past."

But for the large number of transport planes possessed by Germany, the Axis forces would have failed to occupy Tunisia, the ex-British War Minister asserted.

He then touched upon the second front problem and said that Premier Josef Stalin's desire was only a daydream.

Once again returning to the problem of the superior Axis air forces, Hore-Belisha continued:

"Due to insufficient transport planes, the Anglo-American forces were obliged to stop their drive before they could reach Tunisia and Bizerta. Furthermore, Anglo-American paratroops failed to do their bit on the North African front."

In conclusion, he disclosed that cooperation between the naval and air forces of the anti-Axis forces was far from being satisfactory.

British Cheese Ration Cut

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The British Food Ministry announced that the ration of cheese will be reduced to 4 ounces a week beginning February 7, it is reported from London. On January 10, the cheese ration was already cut down from 8 ounces a week to 6 ounces.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 385, 402, 3857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

HONGKONG SHIP PROBLEM PRACTICALLY SETTLED

Construction Plans Forge Ahead, Says Isogai

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HONGKONG, January 19.—The urgent problem of shipping confronting Hongkong is being steadily settled, it was declared by Governor-General of Hongkong Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, in a regular press conference held yesterday at his official residence.

"With the launching of a large cargo vessel in the Hongkong-Kowloon Dockyard at the end of last year and a motor-schooner going into commission," stated Governor-General Isogai, "the settlement of the shipping problem has entered a concrete stage. The program for motor-schooner construction will also be boosted so that sufficient bottoms may be acquired."

Turning to the problem of Hongkong as a trade port, Governor-General Ssogai stated that to be a relay port as it should be, it is necessary for Hongkong to further decentralize its population, and added that in order to tide over the difficulties with which Hongkong is confronted, the population of Hongkong should be lowered to the mark of 700,000.

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Nippon Times

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

No. 15,737 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

NIPPON ARMY AIR UNITS DESTROY 24 WARPLANES IN YUNNAN, INDIA RAIDS

WANG UPHOLDS SUN'S IDEALS TO FREE E. ASIA

Issues Message to Soldiers as Chairman of Supreme Defense Council

MUST FIGHT WITH JAPAN

Expulsion of Anglo-American Imperialism Is Aim of Current Conflict

Domei

NANKING, January 19.—Laying stress upon the important part China plays in the current war, President Wang Ching-wei in his capacity as Chairman of the Supreme National Defense Council, in a statement entitled "A Message To Our Soldiers," strongly urged the National Government's fighting personnel to fight the war of Asiatic emancipation in a spirit of closest comradeship with the Imperial Japanese Forces.

President Wang declared that the Chinese nation should realize that the significance of the War of Greater East Asia lies in the expulsion of Anglo-American imperialism based upon the utilitarianism of Western nations, and establish in its stead the ideal of co-prosperity among the East Asiatic peoples.

Upholds Pan-Asianism

"According to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he asserted, "complete emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples is indispensable for securing peace and order in China. From this point of view, the National Government's entry into the current war proves conclusively that it is destined to uphold the fundamental ideals of Pan-Asianism as advocated by Dr. Sun."

Bottled up in a western corner of the Chinese continent, the Chungking regime is continuing its futile attempt to disrupt peace and order in the pacified zone under the National Government, through the instigation of the British and Americans, the President pointed out. "To be assured of ultimate success in the general peace movement," he added, "there is no other step except for China's entry into the current war to aid in the elimination of anti-Axis influences in East Asia, and destruction of the Chungking regime.

After praising the brilliant victories won by Japan against the combined Anglo-American forces, President Wang stressed that the Axis front has been considerably consolidated by China's entry into the present war.

"This war," he declared, "is the most important foreign War China has ever taken part in, for the destiny of the East Asiatic peoples depends upon its outcome."

See Wish Realized

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—The objectives of the National Government of China reached their point of culmination in parallel with the new development in relations between Japan and China, particularly after the recent visit to Tokyo of President Wang Ching-wei, and Nanking's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, which the Chinese populace ardently hoped for ever since the inception of hostilities, and which finally became a reality, well-informed observers declared today.

Participation in the war by the National Government of China is but a natural consequence at a time when the Sino-Japanese pledge to share both joy and sorrows developed into a stage of sharing life and death and safety and danger since the end of last year.

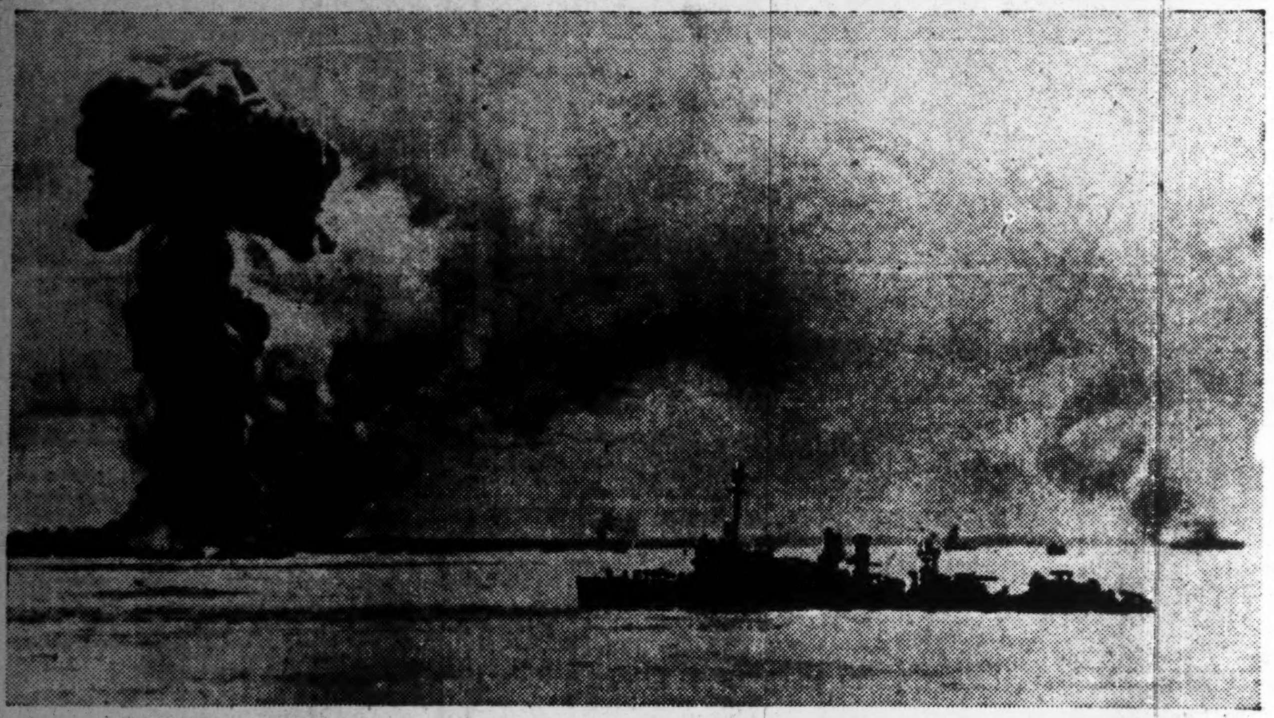
The measure thus resorted to is indeed a decision on which the deepest felicitation is due, especially now that the Chungking regime, following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has thrown itself into the Anglo-American camp, declaring war on the Axis powers and furthermore, concluding an agreement with the anti-Axis nations not to sue for separate peace.

The relationship between Japan and China was temporarily hindered by the malicious schemes and ambitions of the United States and Britain. However, the escape from Chungking of Wang Ching-wei in December, 1938, proved the turning point as movements since were launched for peace.

The establishment of the National Government of China in Nanking

(Continued on Page 2)

Direct Hits in Port Darwin Raid



This photo reprinted from an American magazine recently reaching here shows the accuracy of the bombing by planes of the Imperial Navy and severe damage done to enemy facilities in a raid on Port Darwin, Australia. The huge column of smoke on the left depicts an Australian transport, fully laden with mines, just before it sank almost instantaneously from a direct bomb hit. The pillar of smoke in the extreme right corner shows a British transport also hit by our planes. In the foreground is an American cruiser which attended to the rescue of the crews of the sunken transports.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

OFFICER DESCRIBES CHUNGKING'S PLIGHT

U.S. Airmen Are Braggarts And Food Dearth Acute, Says Ex-Chiangster

Domei

CANTON, January 18.—The growing animosity against the American airmen in Chungking, the extreme shortage in foodstuffs and other commodities and the realization that the path followed by the National Government at Nanking is the only desirable road to peace for China are increasing the dissatisfaction of the people and troops under Chungking's domination, a former Chungking officer who is now with the Nanking troops declared in a press interview here today.

This officer, who fought at Nanking, Changsha and Suchow as a captain in the Chungking forces, arrived here recently after escaping from Chungking territory.

The former captain told the newspapermen that the feeling against the American officers and men in Chungking areas is growing increasingly bitter because of the American practice of letting the Chinese soldiers take all the risks from the incessant Japanese bombings at the air bases. The American officers, he said, arrogantly direct air defense work from places of comparative safety, refusing to take their places on the dangerous front lines.

Stressing that the National Government's great idea of establishing peace in China is fast gaining adherents among the people under Chungking's rule, the officer declared that the Chungking authorities are consequently maintaining strict vigilance over the Chungking officers and man to prevent them from deserting Chungking.

He also revealed that supplies to Chungking soldiers have gone from bad to worse, especially since the Japanese occupation of Hongkong and Burma. The shortage of all kinds of commodities, he said, have caused prices to soar greatly affecting living conditions. Even military officers, he added, are having a difficult time securing an adequate livelihood.

Clothes of inferior quality, broken, inefficient rifles and poor foodstuffs, he disclosed, are the lot of the Chungking soldiers today. As a result of these and other considerations, he reiterated, the number of officers and men looking for the chance to desert is fast increasing

Pressed by their inability to get enough to live on in the army, he said some of the officers are even secretly engaged in side-businesses.

Commencing on the momentous work carried on by the National Government of China at Nanking, the former Chungking officer declared, "Witnessing the growth of the Nanking Government and the prosperity of those places under the Japanese occupation, I have come to the conclusion that we, Chinese, must unite and march toward the goal of peace."

200 Enter Institute In Manila to Get Training as Officials

Domei

MANILA, January 18.—Another 200 Filipinos were admitted into the Manila Institute for the Training of Philippine Officials today. The ceremony for their entrance was held at 10 a.m. at the Santa Lucia elementary school with the presence of Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Administrative Organ, who encouraged the students. The institute was established in October last year by the Philippine Administrative Organ. The first group of graduates are already engaged in construction work in the Philippines.

SOCIETY FOUNDED IN P.I. TO BOOST COTTON CROP

Murata Named Head of New Organ to Shape Policy of Island's Output

Domei

MANILA, January 18.—A Philippine Raw Cotton Cultivation Society which is to be closely coordinated with the Nippon Raw Cotton Cultivation Association will be established on February 11 under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

The new society will be under the presidency of Shozo Murata, former member of the House of Peers and President of the Osaka Steamship Company, and will consist of members of the Japanese Military Administrations Headquarters, Filipino officials native cotton growers and persons connected with the Nippon Cotton Cultivation Association. The society will be the sole organ to shape the policy of the islands' raw cotton growing.

Heretofore, a Philippine branch of the Nippon Raw Cotton Cultivation Association has been giving Filipino farmers technical instruction in raw cotton growing, and at the same time has been acting as an intermediary organ between the Japanese military authorities here and native cotton growers concerning technical matters on the one hand, and arranging business matters between Japanese firms at home and native firms in the islands on the other.

Ex-Consul Tarama Dies

The death of Tetsuo Tarama, president of the Japanese Association in Brazil and former Japanese Consul in Sao Paulo, has been reported to the Foreign Office in an official telegram. A memorial service will be held today from 2 p.m. at the Seikoji Temple in Shiba ward, under the chairmanship of Iwataro Uchiyama, former Japanese Minister to Argentina and on old friend of the deceased.

Prime Minister Ill

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo has been slightly indisposed on account of cold since the last weekend and confined to his bed at the official residence, reports Domei. However, his condition is improving and he will be fully recovered shortly. it is learned.

U.S. COERCIVE ACT IN FRANCE REVEALED

Bullitt Forced Bonnet to Send Ultimatum to Reich 12 Hours Ahead of Schedule

Special to the Nippon Times

PARIS, January 15.—Forced by the then American Ambassador to Paris, William Bullitt, the French Government sent its ultimatum to Germany on September 3, 1939, 12 hours before the waiting period of 24 hours it had allowed itself had expired, it was learned today.

The well-known politician and former deputy of the French Chamber, Philippe Henriot, made interesting disclosures in the course of a lecture which, its view of the recent publication of the American White Book are very timely.

In reporting Henriot's speech the Matin writes that on September 3, 1939, France had not yet sent an ultimatum to Germany and had not yet declared war on Germany. On the morning of this very day Henriot called on the Polish Ambassador in Paris. Lukasiewicz who had shouted at him: "My country is fighting! Why is France waiting?" To this Henriot had declared that France was waiting until the last negotiations had taken place and because the Polish Ambassador had said that Poland would be in the position to hold out for six months, Therefore the Polish army would be able to wait 48 hours. "Hold out six months?," the Polish Ambassador cried, "We are unable to hold out even two weeks."

At this very moment the telephone rang. The Ambassador took up the receiver and listened to the loud voice that could be heard all over the room. The voice shouted: "What! France has not yet declared war? Impossible! I shall call up Daladier at once and tell him that, if he does not act immediately, France has lost its honor."

The man on the telephone was William Bullitt, United states Ambassador to Paris. Bullitt actually called up Premier Daladier at once with the result that soon afterwards Daladier ordered Foreign Minister Bonnet not to wait any longer. Although France had allowed itself a waiting period of 24 hours before

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICA MAKES GREAT EFFORTS TO GRAB W. ASIA

Imperialistic Move Seen to Overthrow British—Inhabitants Angry

U.S. MAY USE FORCE

Roosevelt Plots to Control Iran—Coralling Weaker Nations

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, January 19.—The United States is feverishly plotting to add West Asia to the many territories it has already annexed and thus is rubbing up against Britain and incurring the resentment of the peoples of West Asia.

President Roosevelt's plan, in pushing his ambition to conquer the world while its resistance is at a low ebb owing to the war, is to make an economic thrust into foreign territory by invoking the Lease-Lend Act to occupy it outright by armed operations or to adopt a similar clandestine or brazen means of aggression.

Having nearly completed the conquest of the South American continent, the United States has extended its clutch to the African continent, and now it is penetrating into India and West Asia. The insatiable greed of American imperialism is now alarming the weaker nations of the world which have no territory to lose.

Recently Roosevelt dispatched William Phillips former U.S. Ambassador to Rome, to India as his personal representative, and has now decided to send a financial mission headed by Dr. Arthur Chester Millspaugh to Iran for the ostensible purpose of organizing that country's finance on a modern basis.

Millspaugh, expected to act as the general manager of the state finance of Iran, is to be accompanied by five experts appointed from the various departments at Washington. The mission is scheduled shortly to leave for West Asia.

Grabbing Iran

Well-informed quarters see in this part of Roosevelt's scheme to relegate Iran to a dependency of the United States by securing control of its financial machinery. Roosevelt is anxious to do this to Iran because the country prides itself on its abundant petroleum resources. For a similar reason, the United States has eyes also on Iraq and Saudi-Arabia. The machinations of the Standard Oil Company to secure control of the oilfields of Iraq, Iran and the Bahrein Islands are no secret, so that it is not regarded as at all strange that Roosevelt should now seek to take advantage of the war to further his ambition of some years' standing.

The oilfields of northern Iran have already been developed by American capitalists, so that their object now is to drive out British influence from the southern oilfields which yield far more petroleum. Although the American military strength in these parts falls far short of the British or Soviet, it is endeavouring to extend its influence by economic means .

No reliable information has yet been received on the conditions in Iraq since its declaration of war on Germany and Italy but from the fact that Basra is presenting aspects akin to an American seaport, it is seen that American political and

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Units Find Relics of Sun Yat-Sen; Will Present Them to Nanking Authorities

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—A number of articles which once belonged to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Revolution, have been discovered by Japanese troops and will soon be presented to the National Government of China, it was revealed today.

The articles were discovered in the home of Madame Sun Yat-sen, nee Soong Ching-ling, in the former French Concession at Shanghai, and include 18 principal articles such as original writings of Dr. Sun.

The presentation of these to the National Government will take place in the Japanese Embassy here in a ceremony at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The announcement of the presentation coming at a time when the National Government has risen to crush the United States and Britain together with Japan and thus to materialize the Great Asia principle of Dr. Sun has deeply moved President Wang Ching-wei and the other Chinese authorities.

These valuable belongings of the Father of the Chinese Revolution will be kept in a museum where they may be viewed by the general public.

Outstanding among the unearthed treasures are: one battle sword, one parade saber, a generalissimo's certificate, a dictator's certificate, a general outline of the plan for the establishment of the National Government, plans for military organization, original work on the revolution of China, and eight volumes of Dr. Sun's educational doctrine

Fighting Spirit of Japanese Units Lauded by Captured U.S. Airman

American Captain Says Ability of Nippon Soldiers Beyond Understanding; Reveals Strong Dislike Between Aussies, Yankee Doughboys

The power, stamina and fighting ability of the Japanese soldier is beyond the understanding of the Anglo-Americans, declared a captain of the U.S. air force who was taken prisoner recently when his plane, a Boeing B-17 "Flying Fortress," was shot down by a Japanese plane, according to a dispatch from the Southern front by Hiroshi Hashimoto and Gen Nishio, Mainichi correspondents.

In an account of his experiences written at camp for prisoners of war, this captain also revealed that there is strong antagonism between the Australian and United States forces.

"A Japanese plane shot out of a cloud and when I saw it it was already too late. Flames burst out from our tanks and blood was spurting out of my left leg. I turned around, shouting, 'Jump everybody' and looked into the face of the usually laughing but now deathly pale face of Sergeant T.

"I bailed out and I don't know what happened after that. When I regained consciousness I found myself lying in a forest. My wounded leg hurt terribly. From then on for 4 days I wandered through the forest with a stick for a crutch and fighting gnawing hunger and overwhelming fatigue. I did not come upon any of the crew of my plane.

"Then I met several natives. They are not even worth considering but to me they were saviors. I gave them my purse with all the money I had and told them to take me to the U.S. lines. After holding a conference the natives agreed. They led me through the forest and after walking 7 or 8 hours a Japanese soldier jumped out of a thicket and shoved his bayonet against me. There was nothing I could do. The natives burst out in peals of hilarious laughter. They had accomplished a fine trick.

"I suddenly thought of my mother, of her happy face when I graduated from the university in New Hampshire and went to work and how she looked when I was married. When war between Japan and America seemed near she used to say that if war broke out she would go to the White House and jump on Roosevelt.

Fled From Philippines

"I was at Clark Field in the Philippines when war started. My company was almost annihilated

(Continued on Page 2)

F.D.R. DICTATORSHIP HIT BY U.S. WRITERS

High, Krock Warn of Increasing Public Disapproval of President's Actions

Reflecting the increasing dissatisfaction the people of the United States are feeling over the blundering war conduct of the Roosevelt Administration, Stanley High, well-known political commentator and formerly a political adviser to President Roosevelt, in an article carried by the Reader's Digest bluntly accused Roosevelt and his cohorts of utilizing the people's trust and the war situation to further their own political interests.

To Stanley High's withering blast against the President was added a strong warning by writer Arthur Krock of the New York Times. Krock predicted that Roosevelt will be faced with a powerful Republican bloc reinforced by disgruntled Democratic elements in Congress who will make every attempt to stem the rising trend toward bureaucratization of politics.

High's article in the Reader's Digest is as follows:

"As soon as the Japanese-American war broke out, the Government set its propaganda machinery in motion, telling the people that they were expected to sacrifice everything they had, even to their lives, for the country.

"The people accepted what was told them by the Government without question. In this manner the President came to wield powers possessed only by a dictator.

"Congress has hitherto been careful not to stand in the way of the Government. It tried not to interfere in anything done by the Government in an attempt to make the war situation develop favorably.

Congress Disillusioned

"Now Congress is disillusioned. It has realized that while it thought that the Government was devoting itself to create favorable conditions for a victorious end to the war, the President and those near him were serving their own interests, taking advantage of the war. It has been fully proved that the President's policy in the prosecution of the war is part and parcel with his New Deal policy. Both policies are designed to strengthen his position as the chieftain of his political party. President Lincoln did not do things in the manner in which President Roosevelt is doing things. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was quick to take steps to ensure that in

(Continued on Page 2)

MEETING TO STRESS NIPPON-THAI PACT

Elaborate Program on January 30 to Commemorate Signing Of Cultural Agreement

In order to commemorate the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Cultural Agreement and also to enlighten the people on the relations between the two countries, an elaborate meeting will be held at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium at 6:30 p.m. on January 30.

The function will be held under the joint sponsorship of the Society for International Cultural Relations, the Nippon-Thailand Association and the International Student Association, with the support of the Foreign Office, the Board of Information and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

According to a tentative plan, the meeting will be divided into three parts. The first part will be opened with the observance of the national group rites and the singing of the national anthem. It will be followed by an opening address by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, vice-president of the Society for International Cultural Relations. Congratulatory messages will then be given by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Chaiyanama.

In the second part, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, and Ken Yanagisawa, president of the Nippon Cultural Institute in Bangkok, will give lectures.

The third part comprises symphonic music by the Toho Symphony Orchestra, a xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka, world-famous xylophonist, and a dance number by the Toho Dancing Group.

HSINMIN SOCIETY TO MEET

Second Session to Tighten Wartime Structure

Domei

PEKING, January 19.—The second extraordinary plenary session of the Hsinmin Society is scheduled to be held here tomorrow in order to discuss new problems arising with the National Government on China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

At the meeting, stress will be placed on the discussions of three key problems, namely, the strengthening of peace preservation, increase of industrial production and reform of people's living condition

War Eagles Hit Yunnanye, Feni, Chittagong Airfields

JANUARY 16 AND 17

Enemy Military Establishments Set Ablaze in Smashing Aerial Attacks

A total of 24 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed aground in air raids carried out by Japanese Army air units against the Yunnanye airfield in Yunnan Province on January 16 as well as against the airfields at Feni and Chittagong in Eastern India on January 17, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Tuesday afternoon.

The announcement reads as follows:

"Japanese Army air units on January 16 carried out an air raid on Yunnanye airfield in Yunnan Province and on the following day, January 17, also raided the Chittagong and Feni airfields in Eastern India. The war results gained in the above raids are as follows:

"1. The Japanese Army planes shot down three enemy planes over the Yunnanye airfield and destroyed ten others aground. The Japanese planes additionally shot down four enemy planes over the Feni airfield and destroyed seven more aground.

"2. In the above air raids, the Japanese aircraft caused fires to break out from five military establishments at Feni as well as setting ablaze four enemy objectives at Chittagong.

"3. One Japanese plane has not yet returned to its base."

Hurricanes, P-40's Downed

The Imperial Army Air Force operating in the Burma area carried out furious air raids on enemy airdromes establishments at Yunnanye, Feni and Chittagong on January 16 and 17, flying in large combined formations of bombers and fighters. In the course of these attacks, it shot down or destroyed on the ground 24 enemy aircraft and set aflame enemy military facilities at nine places.

The air force had bided its time since the continuous bombing of the Calcutta area on December 28, while enemy aircraft began again to stir in their persistent attempts against our bases. On receiving information of the enemy's plans, the Imperial Army Air Force crossed the Sino-Burmese border on January 16 and attacked the Yunnanye airdrome, shooting down three P-40's and destroying on the ground three other large planes and seven smaller ones in the face of intense anti-aircraft gunfire. The next day it flew over the Arakan Mountains into Indian territory to attack the Feni and Chittagong airdromes. At Feni it shot down four Hurricanes, destroyed on the ground seven smaller craft and set aflame military establishments at five different places by bombing. At Chittagong it set fire to military establishments at four places.

The enemy air force has been on the move from last year and conducted indiscriminate bombing on Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein and a dozen other places. Each time it has been repulsed by our air defense forces, so that between January 1 and 19 nine enemy planes were shot down.

Raid Details Given

Details of air raids carried out by Japanese Army Air Units against enemy air bases in Yunnanye in Yunnan Province on January 16 as well as at Feni and Chittagong in Eastern India on January 17 are as follows:

1. During the day time on January 16, a combined unit of Japanese Army bombers and fighters raided the Yunnanye airfield in Yunnan Province and destroyed aground three large-type planes and seven small-type machines. In the course of the raid, the Japanese raiders also shot down three P-40 type planes in aerial combats. One Japanese plane has not yet return to its base.

2. On January 17, a combined unit of Japanese Army bombers and fighters attacked the Feni airfield in

FOES STILL WRANGLE OVER N. AFRICA RULE

U.S., Britain Lampoon Each Other on Rights to Guide Puppet French Regime

Mainichi

LISBON, January 17.—America and Britain in French North Africa have found themselves politically and militarily in an inextricable muddle. Although at the outset of their invasion they optimistically claimed that a local Anglo-American-rebel-French agreement would be concluded on the spot and that an advance into Europe would follow, such boasts have been proven as hopeless fantasy.

This muddled situation of today has been caused for one by the failure of the Anglo-American attack on Tunisia but another and more significant reason lies in the political struggle going on among America, Britain and the puppet French regime and a difference in their aims. To understand this situation it is necessary to study the scene from before the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, the late French rebel Chieftain.

Playing the chief role in this triangle, America aims in North Africa to gain a base for the realization of its policy of world control and interference. Guarding itself against the day when Britain after the war (if America and Britain win the war) controls Europe, America, to line France up on its own side, embraced Darlan in its clutch of lust. At that time, it can be said that the Vichy Government was working in the middle between America and Germany so that it would survive regardless of victory going to one side or the other. Britain was already not even in consideration. Premier Pierre Laval was the symbol of France toward Germany and Darlan was the same toward America. Whether Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, was the motivating power of this two directional policy is a moot question.

Outside of Vichy, the Paris faction, which advocated complete cooperation with Germany, and the De Gaullists, dependent entirely on Britain, were another separate existence, while the Darlanists went over completely into the American camp.

Engineered by Britain

To defeat American plotting, it was necessary for Britain to protect the De Gaullist claims at all cost because if it failed, the various refugee Governments in London would lose all hopes in Britain. Thus, Britain carried out the murder of Darlan. That the killing was a British action is clear from the tone of the British press at the time when although clearly disturbed by German broadcasts which pointed out the truth it showed satisfaction that a nuisance had been wiped out of the way.

For Darlan's successor, three men, General Henri Giraod, Governors-General Emile Nogues of Morocco and Pierre Boisson of West Africa were considered. Nogues and Boisson were eliminated because they had too much local power and because until that time they had taken an anti-Anglo-American and anti-De Gaullist attitude. Giraud, regarded as useful to both America and Britain, was consequently chosen.

Britain now thought joyfully that it had both Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle in its camp. De Gaulle was moved to spasms of ecstasy and announced that he would cooperate and that he would visit the United States. Washington, however, quickly saw through the British designs and pointed out to De Gaulle that it was unnecessary for him to visit Washington unless first he placed himself under Giraud. With the same reason, America postponed time and time again a meeting between De Gaulle and Giraud which had been requested by De Gaulle.

Behind the scenes the British Minister in North Africa, Richard McMillan and President Roosevelt's personal representative Robert Murphy, held long conferences and as a result McMillan was forced to recognize the Giraud regime. Thus, along this setup a meeting was held between De Gaulle and Giraud. It is generally thought, however, that this British political defeat definitely does not mark the end of the Anglo-American struggle.

Certain quarters in Britain have already lost hope in De Gaulle and fearing that Giraud will only be made use of by America, are advocating that a committee of refugee French politicians be formed. In America, certain sections have come out bluntly demanding that both Giraud and De Gaulle be forced to quit and that North Africa be placed under an absolute American military administration or under joint Anglo-American control.

Many Support Vichy

According to Allistaire Cook of the Daily Herald, a small number of Giraudists, who are for Giraud but at the same time anti-American, and a small number of De Gaullists, who back De Gaulle but are against Britain, support the provincial regime of Vichy. Anti-British and anti-American officials make up an entangled condition in the Vichy regime and since the Anglo-American failure in Tunisia this disorder has become worse. The key to the solution of the North African problem lies in the developments of the war and Anglo-American generals have been spending too much time and energy on political matters.

Criticisms and dissatisfactions have arisen because Britain will not cooperate with America in the Anglo-American political war in North Africa. How great the embroglio is can be understood by the fact that the borders between French West Africa and Senegal have been closed and that America and Britain separately are doing away with the Frenchmen whom they consider in their way. Further proof of the confusion may be seen in American and British announcements which contradict each other declaring for example that a De Gaullist station at Brazzaville broadcasts anti-Americanisms and that foreign propaganda broadcasts claiming that the Germans were defeated in the Eastern Front were stopped.

The censorship has been strict and the truth has been concealed from the public as much as possible. However, last week America in order to stir up feeling against the uncooperative British attitude allowed an article to be published, which revealed the disadvantageous situation on the Tunisian front and the political weakness in North Africa. It is said that importance was placed by the public on this article more than on the 'White Book' or Roosevelt's recent message to Congress. Both American and British newspapers show bitter dissatisfaction at the situation and many believe that North Africa has become the cancer which will kill America and Britain.

CHUNGKING IN BAD PLIGHT

Violators of Economic Control Laws Continue to Increase

Domei

CANTON, January 19.—In view of the ever increasing illegal transactions in Chungking and other places under the Chungking regime's control, the Chungking authorities yesterday announced that hereafter those dealing in illegal transactions will be severely punished under the provisions of the martial law, according to information received here.

It is recalled that the Chungking authorities, facing a difficult economic condition, on January 15 also promulgated a decree intensifying the commodity price control law.

TWO CHINESE LADIES MAKE STITCH BELTS

Residents Here Follow Japanese Custom to Comfort Nanking Troops

A charming incident of Chinese collaboration with Japan in the current war was enacted in Shibuya-ku here on Monday.

A Yomiuri-Hochi Correspondent was surprised to see two dainty Chinese misses in their picturesque national garbs, surrounded by a host of kimono clad Japanese ladies.

On closer investigation the correspondent found the object of his curiosity to be Miss Ting Whea-ying, daughter of Ting Tie-yie, vice-president of the Chinese Residents' Association of Tokyo, and Miss Chou Hsing-su.

The two young ladies admitted they were participating in the Association's drive to sew as many "sen-nin bari" or thousand stitch belts as possible for their brothers and friends, who have elected to fight shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of Japan since January 9.

Since the Manchurian Incident, it has been a common and admirable sight to see hundreds of Japanese women standing on the nation's busy thoroughfares to ask each passerby for a stitch. Day and night in summer or winter these ladies have maintained their posts until one thousand sympathetic passerbys had contributed their stitches. But one belt finished meant the start of another.

This has been the traditional mode of a Japanese woman's expression of gratitude as well as regret that she cannot do even more to the extent of marching forth to war herself for her husband, brothers or friends at the battle fronts.

On January 16, the Chinese Residents' Association here held a victory war rally in the Hibiya Park plaza in which the feminine members of the Association vowed to launch a "sen-nin bari" drive for a week.

Now that China's destiny parallels the rise or fall of Japan, the Chinese women have borrowed the time-honored Japanese feminine custom of sewing the "sen-nin bari" to express their staunch support of the Chinese soldiers now in the smouldering trenches with the Japanese Forces.

FIGHTING SPIRIT OF NIPPON LAUDED

(Continued From Page 1)

during the fighting around Manila and Bataan and only a few planes succeeded in escaping to Townsville in Australia. We went over big in Australia. Everywhere we went we were treated like heroes. But among the Australian soldiers there were some who, when they were drunk, picked fights with us saying that we were just pretending to help Australia and that we would later conquer the country.

"Bar and street brawls between Australian and American troops were common. A feeling of fear came over the Australians after the Japanese air raid on Townsville and the Special Attack Flotilla's attack on Sydney. Australians, who are addicated to gambling, began to lay odds on 'when the Japanese will land on Australia.'

"Although hating us, whenever they saw an American face they would ask us to reduce Tokyo to ashes or destroy the Japanese Forces at such and such base. If it were not for MacArthur's strict orders I would have taken a few swipes at our uncouth and boorish comrades (Australians).

"We flew to a certain island in early October last year. It seems impossible that such a large-scale battle can rage on such a small island. Being picked men, the U.S. forces are holding their positions well. However, because of oversensitiveness and the continuous fear of Japanese night attacks, which might come at any time, our men's nervous condition is not good

"The attacking power of the Japanese Forces is unfathomable. The courage of the Japanese soldiers seems to me to be almost supernatural. One day when I was on a reconnaissance flight I spotted several Japanese soldiers cooking their meal by a river. In an attempt to scare them I machine-gunned them. Instead of running into the woods . . the natural thing to do . . . . they took up their rifles and began to fire at my plane. Seeing that it wasn't worth it to fight such a reckless enemy and not wanting to be shot down by a rifle bullet I turned my plane toward my base.

"On that certain front it is very difficult for the Japanese to transport their forces and to supply them with food and ammunition. In spite of that, for six months, since last August, they have shown no signs of weakening. Instead they have increased in strength and are slowly pushing forward. I really can't understand where their strength lies.

"From experience I believe that that the American planes are superior. And I don't think that in bombing and in aerial fighting we are inferior to the Japanese. But the fact is that we are always being pushed around by the Japanese planes. What I didn't like most was the Japanese X X fighter. They made use of their speed and hung on and never let go. Each time I happened to meet one of these I used to have the unlucky premonition that I was going to be shot down. That premonition finally came true. We used to call that fighter the 'Messenger from Hell.'"

NEW MILITARY ATTACHES

Major-General Mitsuhiko Komatsu has been appointed concurrently military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin and the Imperial Legation at Bratislava, Slovakia, replacing Lieutenant-General Ichiro Banzai, the War Ministry announced Tuesday.

Simultaneously announced was the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Kiyoji Kishinami as military attache to the Imperial Embassy in Bangkok, replacing Lieutenant-Colonel Shoichi Ikeda.

Japanese Army Planes Destroy 24 Warcraft

(Continued From Page 1)

Eastern India, destroying aground two medium-sized enemy planes and five small-type enemy planes and shooting down four Hurricane fighters in aerial combats. No damage was inflicted on the Japanese raiders in the course of the attack.

3. On January 17, a unit of Japanese Army bombers made a night raid on the Feni airfield and in the face of fierce anti-aircraft fires succeeding in setting fire to five military establishments. Another unit of Japanese bombers on the night of the same day attacked the Chittagong airfield in Eastern India and set fire to four military establishments there. In those two night raids, the Japanese Air Units sustained no damage.

Son Is Born

Mrs. W. Sidel, wife of Mr. W. Sidel, of Rickermans Shokai, Kobe, gave birth to a son, Wolfgang Arthur, at 8:45 a.m. January 18, at Klinik Dr. Zirn and Dr. Schmidt. Both mother and child are doing well.

Meet Doom in N. Africa Front

The devastating blow the enemies are receiving in the North African battlefields is attested by the above photo showing the wreckage of enemy planes from the aftermath of Axis bombings.

F.D.R. DICTATORSHIP HIT BY U.S. WRITERS

(Continued From Page 1)

everything he did in the war he would have the undivided support of every group in Congress.

"What he had done in the war shows conclusively that President Roosevelt is interested only in the furtherance of his interests and those of his party. Under the cover of the flurry of opinion in the country, he is pushing his war program in the formulation of which nothing but his personal interests was considered.

"The war we are conducting is not a war for the Democrats. Neither is it a war for the New Deal. Certainly it is not an affair of concern to the President alone.

"The people of America are beginning to awaken to the situation. Although belatedly, they are coming to realize that the President is the servent of nobody else than himself. It is this awakening of the American masses to the realities of the situation which was in the background of the defeat suffered by the Democrats in the Congressional elections some time ago."

Krock Gives Warning

Arthur Krock, a noted writer on the editorial staff of the New York Times is another authority who points out that the people of America are getting in a dangerous frame of mind with regard to President Roosevelt and his administration.

"There is every indication," Mr. Krock writes, "that President Roosevelt means to take advantage of the war to increase his authority.

"The Republicans, who are in a minority, have yet to develop a tendency toward violent criticism of the manner in which the war is being prosecuted. Enough is known of their attitude toward the New Deal and the other domestic policies of the Government to justify us in predicting that these measures will be fiercely condemned by them in the current session of Congress.

"One will not be surprised if the Republicans, with the help of the disgruntled element in the Democratic Party, subject the gigantic budget of the Government to the closest scrutiny and move to have cut out some of the proposals for the expansion the administrative service. They see in the proposed gigantic expenditures on Government personnel the surest sign of the increased tendency of the Government toward the bureaucratization of politics."

A Washington dispatch in the New York Times declared in the meanwhile that the Republicans were ready to come to grips with the Government over the question of the New Deal.

Depending upon the developments of the war situation, America will either adopt a modified principle of liberalism or go in for a totalitarian form of government.

F.D.R. Faces Problem

To President Roosevelt the most vital and urgent question today is how to fulfil the promise he has made to the people of his country to make the year of 1943 a year of victory.

He could make an excuse for the failure of the American armed forces last year, or he could persuade the people of his country to accept the theory that the state of unprepardness which the country was in was the principal factor causing the defeat of the American forces in the first year of the Japanese-American war.

As admitted by himself and his associates, America has nearly completed the structure necessary to put the country through the war. He can make no convincing excuse for the defeats which will be suffered by the American forces in the second year of the Japanese-American war. We wonder what the President will do if the year of 1943 proves to be as dark to America as the year of 1942 actually was.

America Makes Great Efforts To Grab W. Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

economic influence is growing in that area.

The United States has established consulates at Yemen, Kowait, Maskat, and the Bahrein Islands, all noted as oil-producing centers, in an endeavor to supplant Britain as master of these areas.

Recently it has also extended its influence to Palestine and Syria, while Eritrea across the Red Sea has already been turned into a powerful American air and sea base. Meanwhile it is also reported that it is reaching out to Ethiopia and Egypt.

The only checks it is encountering in its imperialistic advance in West Asia are the friction with Britain and the opposition of the inhabitants.

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DURABILITY is the most important factor.
THE COLOUR must last as long as the material itself.
COLOUR FASTNESS is of supreme importance.
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Fast to Light
Fast to Washing
Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha
agents for
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellshaft

WANG STRESSES DR. SUN'S IDEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

in March, 1940, offered an exceptional opportunity to improve Sino-Japanese relations and subsequently, with the conclusion of the Basic Agreement between the two countries on November 30 of the same year, relations definitely were placed on the right path.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941, President Wang pledged wholehearted cooperation toward Japan in prosecuting the war, thereby creating another new stage in Sino-Japanese relations. The visit to the Japanese capital of President Wang, on December 18, accentuated the improvement of relations, finally resulting in the participation of the National Government of China in the War of Greater East Asia.

It goes without saying that the manifestation by the National Government of according such unreserved and whole-hearted collaboration is an incident unprecedented in history and its significance is indeed unfathomable,' observers declared.

The National Government's participation in the war has placed China in a position to supply Japan with all war materials in areas under its control on the most positive basis, and thus, to form a single body with Japan in bringing about a successful consummation of the current war.

Another important point, which is worthy of special mention, is that the National Government, by clarifying to the Chinese masses the great object of its entry into the war, is now able to inoculate thoroughly into the minds of the people the underlying principles of the emancipation of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

Furthermore, it has put itself in a position where in the hearts of the people can be centered around the National Government, making it possible to devote itself for the attainment of the object in view by mobilizing to reconstruct the Greater East Asia bloc.

The declaration of war by the National Government, on the other hand, has resulted in creating a state of genuine enmity against the Chungking regime, and consequently, it will have to dispense with the policy of general peace in favor of war with the Generalissimo and his adherents.

Viewed from these angles, the significance of the National Government's declaration of war is of vital importance which cannot be described adequately by mere words.

2 COMMITTEES FOUNDED

To Facilitate Smooth Enforcement Of 200 Bills

Domei

NANKING, January 19.—The new committees have been created within the National Judicial Administration in order to facilitate the immediate and smooth enforcement of over 200 bills which were decided at the recent National Judicial Administration Conference.

The Vice-Minister of the Judicial Administration is in charge of the bills enforcement committee while the wartime regulations investigation committee will be composed of judicial administration, foreign affairs, financial and commercial experts.

ITALIAN SAILORS PRAISED FOR ATTACK ON ALGIERS

Rome Journals Play Up Bravery Of Crew of Special Attack Flotilla

Italian newspapers on January 18 published laudatory reports of the special attack flotilla on the Italian naval forces that successfully raided the harbor of Algiers, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei. Particularly, the bold maneuvers by the Italian crew were highly praised by the papers.

A navy reporter of the Stefani news agency revealed the results of the attack as follows:

"The Italian naval forces spied a large squadron of enemy convoyed transports laden with military supplies and troops entering the port of Algiers, and made a raid before they were able to unload. In the attack, serious damages were inflicted upon an enemy cruiser and a transport, while two transports were sunk. The special attack flotilla released torpedoes in the direction of at least 10 enemy warcraft and the explosions that followed showed that the majority of the missiles had made direct hits."

U.S. Coercive Act In France Revealed

(Continued From Page 1)

handing over the ultimatum, it was actually sent to Germany 12 hours before this period had ended. Thus Ambassador Bullitt's will had triumphed.

SHIPBUILDING SPEED IS SLOW IN ENGLAND

Every Englishman Feels Severe Shortage of Commodities, Says C.B.S. Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—The gravity of the shipping problem confronting Britain can be seen by the fact that every Englishman feels the severe shortage of commodities as compared with the prewar days, declared Edward Murrow, London correpondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Construction of merchant vessels in British shipyards have been considerably lowered, and moreover, at present, there are about 100,000 workers less than at the time of the first World War in the shipyards.

English shipping circles are not only much concerned about the present situation but also about the post-war development. Mr. Murrow pointed out that even if the war should take a favorable turn for England, she would be faced with a catastrophic lack of tonnage.

Opinions regarding the building of ships greatly differ regardnig the types and speed, thus greatly hampering the realization of faster construction.

Certain English shipbuilding experts have expressed the opinion that slow traveling convoys fall easy preys to the fast, modern German submarines, while others maintain that just as many fast vessels were sunk as slow ones.

CHINESE IN P.I. HAPPY

Prominent Leaders Welcome Nanking's Latest Action

Domei

MANILA, January 18.—The National Government of China's declaration of war on the United States and Britain to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia in cooperation with Japan according to the "live or die with Japan" policy was welcomed by Wu Hsun-lai and Cheng Han-chi, president and vice-president of the Philippine Overseas Chinese Association respectively, in statements at the Military Administration this afternoon.

They declared that the 130,000 Chinese in the Philippines will be more firmly united to contribute to the establishment of a new Philippines.

EXHIBITION
of Free Masonry and Its Secret International Influence

Sponsored by the MAINICHI SHIMBUNSHA
Supported by the BOARD OF INFORMATION

It's Jews that dare to invade Nippon by manipulating a double-headed monster, America and Britain. We should make every endeavor to bring that dreadful monster to broad daylight at all cost.

All sorts of data regarding Free Masonry are now on display:

What is Materialism?
Jews and Jewish Problems
List of Monarchs and Dignitaries Assassinated
Destruction of Humanity
Peculiar Manipulations of Jews
Protocols
Double-sided Policy of Red and Black
Wordy and Monarchial Court Warfares
Oriental Policy
Anti-Japanese Campaign of Jews
True Cause of the Outbreak of the Present World War
China Incident
Reform of China's Monetary System
Sian Incident, Outbreak of China Incident
European War
Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia

THE WAY JAPAN SHOULD FOLLOW IS FULLY SHOWN USING NUMEROUS PHOTOS AND ALL SORTS OF DATA.

—— Aim of the Exhibition ——

We now are fighting with all the might the nation could exert in military power, economy and thought in the second year of the WAR OF GREATER EAST ASIA.

That dreadful power of Free Masonry is working in secret and silence against us under the cover of America and Britain in military, economic and thought warfares.

We are determined to fight the war to a successful end and to realize the ideal of Japanese nation "The Whole Universe under One Roof" after making thorough investigations of this awful Free Masonry.

The sole aim of this exhibition is intended to expose the secret Jewish machinations in order to annihilate America and Britain.

MAINICHI SHIMBUNSHA

Until JANUARY 21st
— 7th floor —
MATUYA
GINZA

A Stirring Epic of Feudal Loyalty

By EIJI YOSHIKAWA
Translated by Setsuo Uenoda

1. The Meeting

The faithful league of samurai, who pledged allegiance to Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the fifteenth shogun of the Tokugawa family, selected the vicarage of the Honganji Temple in Asakusa to hold a secret meeting with the intention of sealing their compact with blood and to select an appropriate name for their organization. But they spent most of their time deploring and deprecating the political situation of the country and the attitude of their fellow samurai who instead of supporting the shogun were disposed to bow down to the new political order in resignation.

The members who assembled this time were many times larger in number than on the occasion of the first secret meeting held in Zoshigaya. When all was ready, the vice-chairman of the meeting stood on his feet, and as his glance swept over the members, he said calmly:

"I will pass to you the compact to seal with blood as a token that you have pledged allegiance to the cause of our organization."

A profound silence fell over the congregation. The compact was passed from member to member, each sealing it with his own blood. When it was sealed by all the members present, the chairman asked the members to select a name for their organization. Several names were proposed and after a round of discussion on each of them, the members finally agreed that the Shogitai (League of Fidelity) was most appropriate.

When the name was formally adopted by the meeting, the members of the league heaved a sigh of relief. There was no more wailing and lamenting over the political situation or making harsh criticisms against other samurai who did not join them in fidelity to the shogun. It seemed as if they were soothed by the fact that they had finally found a definite aim in life and suddenly began to feel their power of solidarity to accomplish it.

The meeting was closed late in the afternoon and the members left the compound of the temple three by five with their spirits stabilized. Ryugoro Oyauchi, the leader of the band also came out of the temple surrounded by many friends and followers, passed the west gate of the temple and walked homeward with his usual dignified serenity.

"But there were two rascals who did not show up today," said one of the young samurai who was following Oyauchi.

"Yes, they were Ichinosuke Yoshizawa and Kanji Fujita," said another indignantly.

Kinzaemon Saito, one of the leaders, a man of mature age, who has intimately associated with Yoshizawa and Fujita, was chagrined by those remarks, and said sternly: "Those two renegades attended the last meeting and promised to join the league with us, but when it comes right down to sealing the pact with blood, they recoiled. I pity them for what they are. It is just such fellows that tarnish the dignity of real samurai under the shogun."

This remark stirred the other members of the group, and there were lively criticisms against the backsliders.

"Yes, next time I see them, I shall cut them to death right on the spot, believe me!" said another full of venom. The young men in the group who were inspired by Saito's remark talked very much in the same tone, but the thoughtful leaders kept still. When the group came upon Teramachi, Saito suddenly turned to Oyauchi and said: "Commander, here comes Mistress Utako to meet you."

"What? My daughter?" said the commander as he turned toward the canal and noticed that she was apparently wanting to see him with a message.

"Utako, what have you come here for?" he said anxiously, but she hesitated for a few seconds, seeing that her father was being followed by many samurai, but she walked right up to him and told him that Yoshizawa and Fujita came to see him and are waiting for him to return home.

Utako was not brilliantly dressed, but she was slim and charming.

2. The Lancer

Oyauchi was an expert in the art of lancing. He kept up his stout and well-balanced physical constitution and general bearing by daily exercises of lancing that no one would have taken him as a man past 40. There was something of intimacy and friendliness about his graceful presence, but at the same time he was a man of firmness and a stern adherent to the shogunate.

"Commander," said Saito, who followed his chief to his house while the rest of the members went away, "I understand that Yoshizawa and Fujita are waiting in the house."

"Well, come in any way," said Oyauchi quietly.

"Unpardonable fellows they are!" Saito said roughly and followed his chief and his daughter into the house. He looked down upon the two young men disdainfully as they were sitting in the room in a contrite spirit.

Just as soon as the young men saw their teacher in lancing enter the room, they bowed down very low, saying: "We have come tonight to apologize to you, sir," and Yoshizawa was the first to explain his case:

"My mother does not see things in the light of reason, nor does she know much about anything regarding the present situation of the country. My father, who has been sick in bed for years as you know, is imbued with an opinion quite different from mine regarding the downfall of the shogunate and positively refused to allow me to go and die for the cause of the shogun. Moreover, I have five younger brothers and sisters, and my mother, who depends entirely upon me for supporting the family, is worried to distraction about what would happen to the family if I "

"I understand, that is enough," Oyauchi interrupted him sharply, and turning to Fujita he said:

"I presume that your explanation is about the same with that of Yoshizawa. I heard that some of your relatives have joined the Imperial army in spite of their obligation to the shogun for the kindness they have been receiving from the time of their ancestors. Moreover, you recently married a pretty woman. I suppose you have taken all this into consideration."

Fujita, who was sitting motionless with his head bent down before him, blushed from ear to ear. Oyauchi was so bitterly disappointed in his trusted pupils that he was quite relentless in rebuking them.

"You better go home," he said finally as if he had thrown the words at them. Saito suddenly sprang to his feet and dragged them out into the next room by the neck, shouting indignantly: "You fellows make all kinds of pretext to dodge your obligation, you dogs!" He began to handle them roughly, kicking and trampling upon them.

Utako, who was brewing tea in the kitchen, heard the racket and rushed into the room and interposed, restraining Saito who had his right hand already on the hilt of his sword. As both Yoshizawa and Fujita remained silent, apparently refusing to act in retaliation, Saito finally stopped chastizing them further and reluctantly returned to the other room.

The young men who stepped out of doors were glad that they had kept their patience despite the violence inflicted upon them. The two parted without discussing much about what had happened to them.

No sooner had he started on his homeward journey than Yoshizawa heard someone approaching him. When he halted and turned round to see who it was, Utako was right there and dropped a shy little courtesy to him, saying: "I have made this sweet myself and I want you to take them home to your parents."

"I am grateful to you for the kindness you have shown us so repeatedly," said Yoshizawa, but he hesitated to accept the gift for a moment. "But, as you know," he continued, "I am no longer in a position to cross the threshold of your father's house. . . . "

Utako quick to see what he meant interrupted him saying; "Please take this. Never mind about the container. Some day I will stop at your house to get it. Well, I must go, for my father is calling me." She made him take the gift and ran away.

3. The Return

It was early in the morning of May 15 while the Shogun's capital of Yedo was still fast asleep when the booming of guns fired by the Imperial army upon the Shogitai echoed in the woods of Ueno hill. The Imperial forces were rapidly approaching the Kaneji Temple on Ueno hill, where the brave members of the Shogitai had entrenched.

Ryugoro Oyauchi, commander of the Shogitai, was directing a strong contingent of his army in defense of the Black Gate. He ordered his men to open up a keg of sake and help themselves. At that moment, one of the scouts of the Shogitai arrived in a hurry, reporting that a battle was already being fought near the Anano Shrine.

"Well," said Oyauchi with composure, "it must be a skirmish. Come fellows, help yourself to sake." He was quite undisturbed and looked down upon the city from the hill. It was raining a little and the roofs of the houses looked black.

At this moment, he heard someone shouting at him. When he turned round, he saw Yoshizawa and Fujita prostrating themselves at his feet. As he saw them finally come back to him, he was overwhelmed with joy: Out of his gratitude, he stretched out his hands toward his pupils, with tears in his eyes: "I am glad that you have come."

"Commander, we have come to you to apologize for what we said to you the other night. We want you to forgive us."

"All I have to say to you is that I am glad that you have come back to me. Let by-gones be by-gones," said Oyauchi as he wept with joy.

"We, who are in similar circumstances, have been deeply perplexed and did not know what to do. We have thought it over many times since that night. However, the first firing of guns by the Imperial forces early this morning settled everything. We suddenly arrived at the conclusion that we have no other course to choose as samurai but one. I then immediately carried my father on my back to the house of an intimate merchant and sent my mother with her children to a relative in the country. My next move was to come here to see you, and when I ran as far as Inaricho, I unexpectedly met Fujita."

Fujita also explained his case and requested his chief to employ him and his friend to do any kind of work for the cause of the Shogitai.

"Good," Oyauchi said heartily, "I am glad to hear that. I want you to make all possible efforts for the honor of our organization. But you must rest for a while, take a drink of sake."

It was at this moment that a shot fired by the Imperial army fell at a point not far from them with a dynamic explosion, raising clouds of dust and splinters in the air. The Imperial forces penetrated the first line of defense, and stray members of the opposing forces clashed near the wine keg, which was upset by flying splinters and their swords glistened in the steam and mist.

4. Captured

The members of the Shogitai were scattered by the Imperial Forces in half a day, the latter demonstrating the destructive power of modern arms to the fullest measure. Late in the afternoon, Ueno hill was converted into a ghastly spectacle, dead bodies of samurai on both sides lying here and there on battle ground. The fire, which originated in the main structure of the Kaneiji Temple, spread rapidly and destroyed most of the historic temple edifices and the half-burned gigantic trees looked tragic.

Most members of the Shogitai were scattered by the Imperial forces, and Yoshizawa and Fujita too were running toward the woods in great excitement when they suddenly spied a man standing by a fence with blood running from his thigh and who was about to perform seppuku. "Oh, he is our commander," one of them shouted and both ran toward him.

"Good, you have come at the right moment, for I am going to end my life here, and I want you to act as executioner," Oyauchi said with the usual presence of mind as if he was asking them to perform a routine work he had forgotten to perform.

The two young men rushed toward their chief, restraining his hands, saying: "This is no time for you to end your life. Many leaders of the Shogitai are still living and the time may come when you can reorganize our band."

"Wait, let me think over again whether or not this is the right place and time for me to die," Oyauchi said in anguish.

"God knows, you don't," shouted one of the young men. "This is no time for you to be thinking over such a matter. You are bleeding, and something must be done. Our enemies are approaching. Hear that, hear that? It is dangerous and we cannot afford to stay here longer."

The young men rushed to each side of their chief, and started to run with him toward Tabata, tottering this way now reeling that way on the slippery muddy road.

"Sounds of firing have become less and less since we have come to this side of the hill," said Yoshizawa. "We must do something to the commander's wound to stop its bleeding. Let me see. The people at that big house over there must have taken refuge somewhere else. If it were unoccupied, we will take him to that house. I will go and see." He went toward the house.

No sooner had he entered the compound of the house than he heard a rifle shot. The first thought that crossed his mind after hearing the shot was of the commander and Fujita, who were waiting about a block from where he was. He was about to run back to them when he found himself already surrounded by a number of soldiers of the Imperial Forces.

5. The Release

The new government of the Meiji era issued an ordinance, proclaiming the amnesty of political prisoners, who were arrested at the time of the Meiji Restoration, as a part of the government's administrative reform. Yoshizawa felt himself like a man in a dream when he was suddenly released from the prison. One year and a half had elapsed since he was arrested at Tabata and cast into prison. In the meantime, the city had undergone a vast change.

In the first place, Yedo was now called Tokyo. "It's like a dream," he muttered to himself. He saw some samurai dressed in foreign clothes strutting along the street. Yoshizawa walked along from street to street like a man in a dream. When he came upon a picture store, he stopped before it and looked at pictures on display. He found a picture of the members of the Shogitai fighting with soldiers of the Imperial Army. The caption under the picture read: "Rebels of the Shogitai are fighting a bloody battle with the Imperial Forces." He felt forlorn and sadly walked away.

"I think I will go to Shizuoka," he said to himself. He crossed the Nihonbashi Bridge aimlessly, but all of a sudden he began to walk with a purpose. He was sort of home-sick for Shizuoka, for according to information he had gathered here and there, Kamenosuke Tokugawa, the son and heir of Keiki Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last of the Tokugawa shoguns, was living in the castle-town of Shizuoka, receiving a fief of 700,000 koku from the new government. He had moved there together with high officials and samurai directly attached to him and their families. About 40 members of the Shogitai were also said to be living in the town. When Yoshizawa heard it all, he thought of Ryugoro Oyauchi, his chief, and Kanji Fujita. He wondered whether they were still living. As he thought of them all, his desire to go to Shizuoka became irresistible and he immediately started on his journey along the old Tokaido road.

6. No Admittance

As he was tramping along the old Tokaido road, he pictured in his mind the castle-town of Shizuoka as a little Yedo. When he saw the town in the distance, his heart leaped, was gladdened by a thought that he would be received with a rousing welcome. He felt as if he were returning to his old home town. It was early in autumn and the hot sun was still beating down upon him. He wiped his face with a towel as he walked and indulged himself in the thought that when he had settled down, he would call his parents and sisters and brothers to live with him. The seashore with pine forests, he thought, was not far from the town and that would be good for his sick father. He was a prey to such thoughts and was not aware that he had come to the entrance to the town until he was accosted by someone who addressed him in no uncertain tone of voice.

"Young man, where are you going? I have asked you to stop repeatedly, but you pretended not to hear me."

"I have been quite preoccupied with thoughts. I apologize to you for my discourtesy. I am going to the castle-town of Shizuoka," said Yoshizawa courteously. "Many friends of mine have moved to this town from Yedo since my lord moved here. I want to see them and I expect to live here."

"Many people arrive here with just such a pretext, but it is a mistake to think that you can get an easy living here."

"I regret that I am taken for one of them. My name is Ichinosuke Yoshizawa, who worked in an office of the shogunate before the Meiji era. I am a member of the Shogitai and commander Ryugoro Oyauchi is my chief," Yoshizawa said with something of a pride in his eyes and smiled at the watchman.

At this moment, another watchman came out from the shelter and suddenly pushed him on the back, saying haughtily: "No, no, the members of the Shogitai are absolutely prohibited from entering the castle-town. Go back, you are not qualified to enter the town."

The young man, who was by no means surprised at his impudent attitude and utterance, looked at him with resentment: "I cannot understand the reason. There must be some mistake in what you say."

"What reason have you to suspect us? Here is the list of the names of the Shogitai members. Open your eyes and read it if you can. We are ordered not to admit any one of them under any circumstance."

Yoshizawa became pale and indignant and absolutely refused to budge, insisting on his point: "No, you misunderstand me. We are vassals of the shogun. What is more, we were the group who had been devoted to him and fought for him to the last limit. When many self-interested samurai who are destitute of a sense of fidelity to the shogun have managed to sneak into the town, why are we not admitted? I cannot understand such nonsense. Explain it, I am ready to listen."

7. Yamaoka

As Yoshizawa shouted his words with conviction and in a righteous indignation, the watchmen felt some compunction and hesitated to speak. At this moment, someone tapped him lightly on his back. Yoshizawa turned around and there he saw a dignified samurai, holding his horse by the bridle, standing before him. The samurai said quietly: "Calm yourself, young man. What you have said just now is perfectly correct, but at the same time it is also your duty to take into consideration the position of the Tokugawa family."

"Pardon me, sir," said Yoshizawa courteously to the samurai, "I have been a bit excited and speaking rather roughly. May I ask you who you are?"

"I am Yamaoka."

"O, you are professor Tetsutaro Yamaoka, the noted fencer," Yoshizawa said a bit embarrassed.

"I would like to invite you to my residence," professor Yamaoka continued, "but since there is a rule, perhaps a matter of formality, not to admit the members of the Shogitai to the castle-town, I can not violate it. In short, you must have intended to die in fidelity to the Tokugawa family, but the resistance the Shogitai offered to the Imperial forces at Ueno did not bring a good result to the shogun. What the Shogitai had done was really heroic, no doubt, and was perfectly in keeping with the Way of Knighthood. You have at least demonstrated the spirit of the retainers of the Tokugawa family to the fullest measure. I for one highly appreciate the conduct of the Shogitai. Nevertheless under the present reign, the Tokugawa family naturally has some scruples about admitting those who were once stigmatized as rebels. There are also various petty political reasons for the cabinet members to take into consideration regarding the matter. Under the circumstances, I advise you to retrace your way to Tokyo."

"I understand," Yoshizawa said reluctantly, admitting the force of the argument of Yamaoka. But he could not help being disappointed, and continued:

"Yes, but where should I go and what should I do? When I went to Ueno to join my fellow members of the Shogitai for the battle with the Imperial Forces, I broke up my household and the members of my family have been scattered since that time. I have no home to return to."

"Well," said Yamaoka contemplatively, "Well, young man, what do you think of going to Kanaoka, Numazu, where about 40 surviving members of the Shogitai are living?"

Yoshizawa, whose heart leaped at hearing this, became suddenly attentive and said: "Is Kanaoka in Numazu? As a matter of fact, when I left Tokyo, one of my important objects was to see them."

"You might call on them there. Ryugoro Oyauchi is also living with them."

"What? Oyauchi, our commander, is still living? I am very grateful to you for the information. Thank you, I will call on them immediately."

"When you see them," Yamaoka said quietly and impressively, "I want you to tell them what I say. Bad news about them have been reaching the castle-town from time to time. I understand that they bitterly resent the attitude of the Tokugawa family toward them and have been spreading violent and disquieting criticism against it. They should be more prudent in their attitude toward the Tokugawa family. Don't forget to tell them this."

8. The Survivors

In the little village of Kanaoka, a group of about 25 or 30 men had been cultivating a piece of land since early morning as usual. The hot sun of early autumn was beating down upon them, and they were all perspiring and weary. They were a motley crowd, some of them dressed like woodmen, others like fishermen and still others partly in samurai costumes and all wore swords. These men were apparently not professional farmers. The manner in which they were tilling the soil was really comical, but they were so sincere and earnest in their labor that observers naturally refrained from laughing at them. They were trying to raise something from the land to earn an independent living as soon as possible, but the labor was hard to them. Unaccustomed as they were to this kind of work, they became easily tired. The scene of their activity was rather tragic.

"Confound it!" one of them shouted all of a sudden, casting his hoe before him. "I am going to quit this nonsense. I am sick and tired of this absurd situation." He squatted on a cluster of roots in bored dejection and looked into the purse he took out to see if he had any more tobacco left. By that time, his fellow workers, who were startled by his expression of dissatisfaction, turned around and looked at him. He solicited them for tobacco, but they too had smoked the last bit of tobacco they had. One of them, however, threw his fat purse at him, saying:

"Ogawa, you might smoke this if you want to nurse your hard feeling. They are dried eggplant leaves. I smoke them whenever I run out of tobacco and have no money to buy more."

"Well, I understand that this is good for asthma but not for the brain," said Ogawa bitterly, and then after a moment he continued: "If our brains become more affected than at present, there will be no guarantee that we would not attack the castle-town of Shizuoka."

"Hush! You must not make a remark of that kind anywhere," one of the old and prudent members remonstrated. This aroused Ogawa, who let loose a torrent of his discontent:

"What? What do we care! We are still treated badly as rebels. It is excusable for men of Satsuma and Choshu in the Imperial Forces to call us rebels, but even those samurai under the Tokugawa family call us rebels. That simply works me up. Rebels we are everlastingly no matter how sincere and earnest we are in our labor. How can we help from being despondent?"

Those who heard Ogawa's altercations dropped their hoes one after another, and before they were aware of it, they were sitting round Ogawa. Oyauchi who was in the position to remonstrate and comfort the members of his band, continued to work, but he too could not help hearing what Ogawa said and wished that the last petition he had sent to the influential men around lord Tokugawa would be heard.

The starving members of the Shogitai had barely kept their bodies and souls together during the past 19 months with the scanty food they had managed to get by disposing their belongings one after the other. They had sold almost everything that they could possibly convert into money in spite of the fact that in a few more months they would be confronted with a merciless winter.

9. The Re-Union

"How far is Kanaoka from here, if you please," Yoshizawa asked as he stopped in front of a large farm-house. In the house, two men were playing checkers and did not even look up from the checker-board but one of them simply said: "It is not far from here."

"I understand that the members of the Shogitai are living in that village. Is that so?" Yoshizawa again asked.

"Yes, there are a number of shelters standing in the field. Those men live there," said the man dispassionately. Yoshizawa happened to notice that the other man looked very much like Saito, one of the leaders of the Shogitai. At this moment, he heard the voice of a young woman, and as he turned round, Utako, daughter of Oyauchi, was standing there dumbfounded, for she had thought he had died in the battle of Ueno.

The young man and the girl were very happy for having met so unexpectedly. The field in which the Shogitai members were working was not far from where they were and the couple plodded along the road, making most of this short distance for their conversation.

They finally arrived at the field and she shouted: "Father, Yoshizawa has come." No sooner had Oyauchi heard his daughter's voice than he came limping to the front of his hut, and he and Yoshizawa wept with joy as they saw each other. The news about the arrival of Yoshizawa went through the members of the Shogitai, and there was a great rejoicing among them.

In the midst of lively conversation, one of the young men, who had just come back from somewhere with a heavy straw sack on his shoulder, shouted as he unloaded himself: "Move over, you fellows, make a big bonfire. Here is a sack of sweet potatoes to celebrate the home coming of a comrade in arms who has long been supposed to have been dead and gone."

"That is great! But how are we going to eat them," one of the men shouted back.

"Bake them by putting some earth over them and building a big fire right over it. If we could not bake them that way, we eat them raw," the second man shouted. In a few minutes, a thick volume of white smoke began to rise from the wood pile. In the meantime, Oyauchi on the other side of his quarters was reading a letter his daughter had brought back. When he had read it, he sat in deep thought with his chin resting on his right hand.

10. Black Clouds

As the members of the Shogitai were feasting over the hot baked potatoes, the village head accompanied by Kinzaemon Saito, his companion in the game of checker, suddenly appeared upon the scene. As he walked up to the young men in an indignant attitude and said: "You are samurai and if you want to maintain your dignity as such, you should refrain from acting like so many hungry bears. I know that you are in a sad plight, and it is for this reason that I did not make much fuss about what you people have been doing. You repeatedly stole watermelons from our fields last summer and now you have been stealing potatoes. I have been accommodating you with rice, tobacco leaves, bean-paste and so forth from time to time as you have requested me. I will not put up with your lawlessness any more. Unless you pay the money for the articles I have advanced to you, I will take up the matter with the authorities."

"What? Say it again, old man, say it again," cried a young man in an angry mood as he stood upon his feet. Saito, who came with the village head, immediately interposed, seeing the menacing attitude of the young man, saying:

"Hold your temper, young man. It seems that the village head is in the right," said Saito who was apparently trying to mediate the situation. He then turned to the old man and said: "Yomosaku, you have been kind to them so far and you needn't be so angry for a little thing like this. They intend to pay you for the articles you have advanced as soon as they are able to do so."

"No, nothing more of this. There are more than 40 men here and our poor villagers cannot afford to let them devastate their fields like this."

"What? Do you mean to insult us samurai?" another young man walked up to the village head with his hand on the hilt of his sword.

"Here now, Iwata, keep your hand off the sword. The time is past when you can settle a case like this by playing such a weapon. It is because you fellows act in that way that the authorities have not favorably responded to the petitions we have so repeatedly sent to them."

Several young men stood on their feet at this sneer of Saito, and one of them struck him on his shoulder, shouting: "You have been talking too much in defense of the village head in utter disregard of our sufferings. What makes us disgusted with you is that you, in spite of being a member of the Shogitai, have been feasting at the homes of the village head and other commoners and while away your time playing checkers and the like while we are working day in and day out without much food to eat."

"You miss the point," said Saito embarrassed, "but all right, I will give up mediating the dispute. I only have been trying to mediate the situation because I cherish the dear name of the Shogitai and think of the future of its members." As he said this, he indignantly walked away. Oyauchi walked up to the village head, and remonstrated with him, telling him that he will shoulder all the responsibility for the debts incurred to him until the latter was pursuaded to go home.

11. The Traitor

Yoshizawa decided to live with his friends. Those who went out in the field to work grew less and less as the frosty season approached. Their feeling that they may have to perish during the coming winter on account of the cold had been growing more and more real even among the older members. The want of food became more acutely felt and the number of members who were sick in bed increased. Even in the midst of this desperate situation, Yoshizawa and Utako managed to meet now and then all by themselves to weave a romance. But it so happened that Utako suddenly disappeared from the scene to his great concern.

One day, Fujita said to Commander Oyauchi: "I haven't seen Utako for some time. What has become of her, commander?" That was just exactly what Yoshizawa, who was visiting Oyauchi with Fujita, wanted to know.

"O yes, I sent her to a relative in Tokyo to see if I can get a loan from him. I too will soon be gone for a visit for about 15 days or so, and I want you two to see to it that everything is all right while I am gone." Both Yoshizawa and Fujita took what their chief said for granted and never for a moment entertained a suspicion about him.

Several days later, Oyauchi said that he had received a sum of money from Tokyo and went to the village head to pay off the debts. When he settled the account, the village head again began to send rice, bean-paste and so forth, and the starving members of the Shogitai began to have enough to eat. But it was about that time that Oyauchi suddenly went away and all the members began to worry about him, but he finally came back after an absence of about 20 days.

One night, Oyauchi called Yoshizawa and Fujita to his quarters, and after a round of conversation he suddenly became very grave. As he looked at the two young men seriously, he said: "I have found all about it at last. The other day, I received a letter from Tetsutaro Yamaoka and I stole into the castle-town of Shizuoka in disguise as a beggar to see him and a few others. As a result, I found out why our petitions have not been favorably considered by the authorities. When I found this out, I was so chagrined that I simply wept. It was Kinzaemon Saito, my bossom friend of many years' standing, who has been tampering with the petitions with the design of getting in good grace with the authorities at the expense of 44 surviving members of the Shogitai. He has been writing flattering letters to some influential officials of the Tokugawa family, communicating to them reckless remarks some of our members made in their unguarded moments. I have been ignorant of this all this time and I am deeply ashamed of myself. I want you two to forgive me."

Both Yoshizawa and Fujita were dumbfounded, for they had never seen their teacher act like this before. "Commander, you have no reason whatever to apologize to us. What happened to you, sir?" Yoshizawa said after he cast a glance at Fujita.

"After I have made such an unpardonable miscarriage, I am not in a position to ask you to do anything more for me, but for the sake of the starving members of the Shogitai, will you do me one more favor?"

In a humble spirit, he took out ¥10 from his purse, wrapped it in a white sheet of paper and scrupulously wrote on it "For financing the journey." He then placed the package before the young men and bowed low.

12. In Tokyo

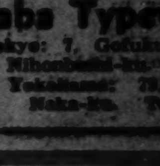
On the following morning, the dead body of Kinzaemon Saito was found on the road not far from the house of the village head. He had apparently been murdered by someone on the previous night on his way back to his quarters after he spent the evening playing checkers with the village head. His body was marked with a cut on the shoulder and pierced wound on the right side of the breast. There was also a light cut on his temple. As Saito was known as a man of swordmanship, the incident aroused no small sensation.

Later, Oyauchi was arrested for the murder, although in reality Fujita and Yoshizawa had done the job for the sake of the others.

Oyauchi, however, knowing the end was near, had taken the blame on his own shoulders.

The two young men rushed back to save their master, but when they arrived Oyauchi had already committed seppuku.

Fujita and Yoshizawa returned to Tokyo to pursue various crafts, but meeting with failure in all their undertakings, they sank lower and lower until nobody knew what became of them. The whereabouts of Oyauchi's daughter has also remained a mystery to this day.



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第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

DEMAND UNABATED FOR SPOT RAW SILK

Fairly High Prices Prevail in Export Product—New Pulp For Fiber Discovered

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA, January 19.—The demand was invariably keen for spot raw silk last week. Export silk sold at comparatively high prices. For the week, white 13/15 deniers closed at ¥1,770 for Grade A and ¥1,740 for Grade D, yellow 20/22 deniers at ¥1,735 for Grade A and at ¥1,720 for Grade D, and white 20/22 deniers at ¥1,770 for Grade A and at ¥1,740 for Grade D.

The futures market was nominally strong over the week, but business was almost absent. The brokers thinking it useless to keep their office doors open further without business to do, since the Exchange is to be closed in April, were approaching their clients with a suggestion to settle the outstanding transactions privately by compromise. On the 15th, the total outstanding transactions on the bourse were 2,494 bales, consisting of 425 bales for January delivery, 535 bales for February delivery, 1,137 bales for March delivery, and 397 bales for April delivery.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns for the first ten days of January give the total arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama and Kobe for the period as 4,625½ bales and the total re-shipments of it from both ports to the interior as 1,859½ bales, the stocks left on the 9th being 9,706½ bales. Compared with the like interval of 1942, the arrivals gained 1,239½ bales, the re-shipments to the interior lost 2,453 bales, and the stocks fell off 22,193 bales.

The total production of cocoons for the spring summer and autumn seasons of 1942 amounted to 55,844,635 kan, according to an official report published on the 13th. Of this total, the spring crop was 30,770,643 kan and the summer-autumn crop 25,073,992 kan.

For 1943, the official plan is to get 63,000,000 kan of cocoons, and in order to insure the quantity, an official idea is to take up a special contract system like the one existing once between silk reelers and raisers so as to make them undertake a responsibility for the fulfilment of the contracts. The same system existed until the Raw Silk Control Company was established and was considered a very good means for increasing cocoon production; for the silk reelers supplied to the silk raisers with silkworm eggs and directed the latter technically through specialists sent by them, who bought themselves all the cocoons produced. If the system is revived, it will be of service for insuring a crop of cocoons as estimated or even greater than the estimate.

Amamo, a seaweed washed ashore and left ignored on the beach or making itself a nuisance in the seas to the sailing of ships, is making a splendid pulp for artificial fiber making, it is reported, as a result of three years' careful experiments made by Professor Dr. Kasuke Uyeda of the Kanazawa Higher Technical School.

The chief ingredient of amamo is cellulose, and pulp made of it has been found to contain more than 90 per cent alpha-cellulose as against the scientific definition that there must be more than 88 per cent alpha-cellulose. The pulp contains some pentosan and ashes, but the contents are only 5 per cent as against more than 10 per cent in straw pulp and more than 7 per cent in barley pulp. The pulp will serve hereafter in the place of pulp from straw, which has another mission as an important agricultural resource. Amamo abounds in seas, lakes, and rivers. The production of pulp from it by Professor Uyeda is admired by the Government authorities as an international discovery, of which Nippon may be proud, concludes the report.

Company Will Be Set Up

The West Nippon Motor Boat Transportation Company will be established before the end of this month, thanks to the agreement reached between the promoters of the company and the Japan Coal Mining Company and the Petroleum Consumption Control Guild concerning the supply of fuel to the transportation company to be established.

Fishing Co. Due in South

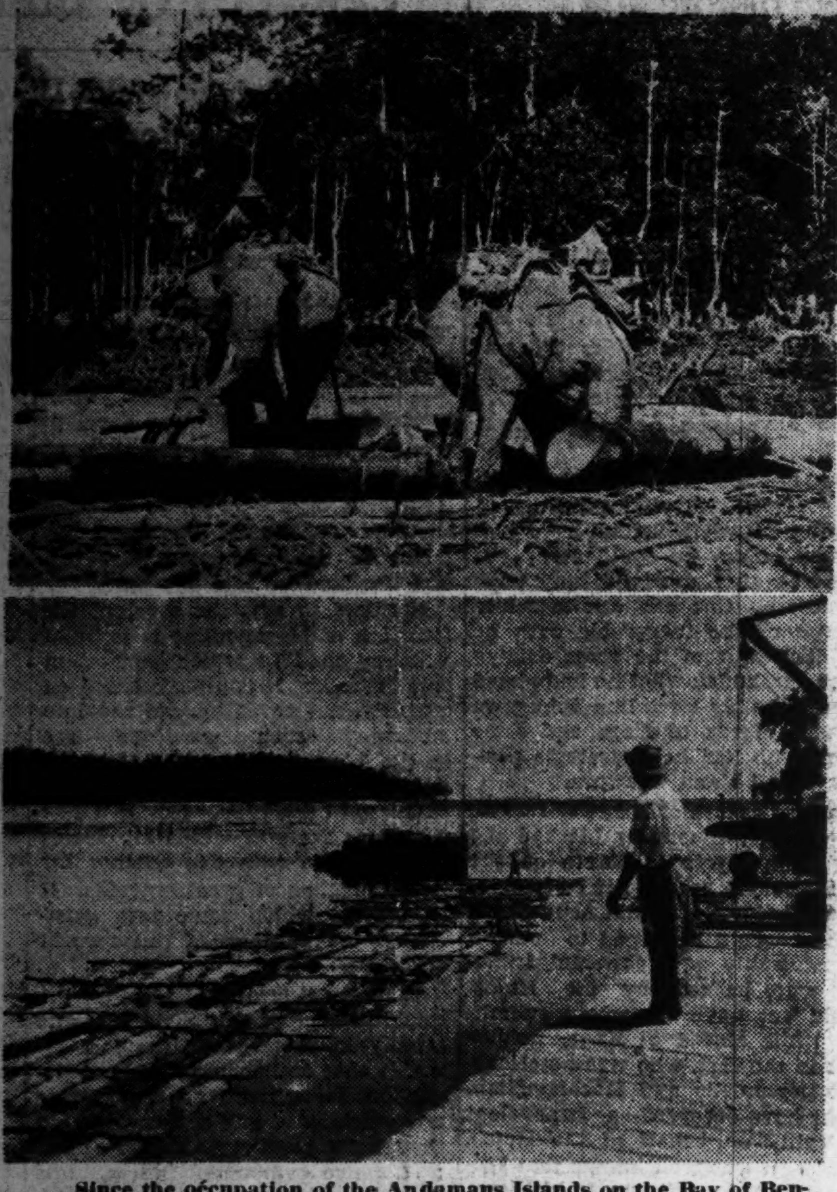
The leading fishery companies in Taiwan have decided to establish a fishing company in the southern regions with a capital of ¥50,000,000. The new company will devote its efforts to enrich the supply of fish in the southern regions as well as in Nippon Proper, says the Yomiuri.

Bill Clearings

January 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	224,970	102,594
Balance	42,423	10,160

Lumbering in Andamans



Since the occupation of the Andamans Islands on the Bay of Bengal by the Nippon Forces following their surprise landing on March 23 last year and unconditional surrender of the British, these unexplored islands reserved for convicts have been brought into the light of Greater East Asia revival. The inhabitants are now joyously working under the supervision of the Nippon authorities, felling giant jungle trees and transporting them by elephant-power. Upper picture shows lumber being dragged to the seashore and lower picture lumber arranged into rafts for transportation by water. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

OIL OF TURPENTINE VITAL TO INDUSTRY

Many Products Derived Through Distillation Used in Rubber, Paint Manufacturing

Turpentine oil is as indispensable a drug for ore dressing as it is invaluable for a large variety of other uses. It is used not only as a main ingredient of creosote but is popularly utilized for washing and reconditioning machines in addition to playing an important role in the paint and rubber manufacturing industries. What, then, is turpentine oil essentially like? An article in the Nippon Sangyo answers this briefly in the following vein:

"Turpentine is taken from the roots of pine buried in the ground for 10 years or more after their trunks are felled. To be more precise, these pine roots, when unearthed, are cut into pieces each with a thickness of about 1 inch, and they are then fed into iron furnaces to be dry distilled.

"These furnaces are classified into two types, one vertical and the other horizontal; the former is employed mostly in the Kansai districts and the latter in the Kanto district. The former is capable of fractionally distilling crude turpentine oil and tar of turpentine, while the latter is used for distilling crude turpentine oil and turpentine tar in combination. These products are again broken into the following variety of oils so as to serve their respective purposes:

Turpentine Products

(1) One-process turpentine oil—Used mostly for making low grade rubber and also for painting and other purposes.

(2) Anhydrous tar of turpentine—Generally used in the rubber industry and as painting material.

(3) Refined tar of turpentine—Used in the manufacture of high-grade rubber, as painting material and for electric wire wrapping.

(4) No. 1 Refined Oil of Turpentine—Used for washing machines and as paint solvent.

(5) No. 2 Refined Oil of Turpentine—Used mostly for ore dressing and painting purposes.

(6) Pine Oil for Ore Dressing—Used in floatation process and painting purposes.

(7) Rosin Oil—Used for painting outer bottoms of ships and other industrial purposes.

(8) Pine Pitch—Used for belt wax, as painting material and in the rubber industry.

(9) Wood Creosote—Used for production of creosote for medical use.

(10) Special grade oil of Turpentine—Used for extracting synthetic camphor and as high grade painting material.

(11) Rope tar oil—Used as subsidiary material in the production of steel.

MARKET IRREGULAR UNDER LIQUIDATION

Under-Current of Strength, However, Develops in Many Key Industrials

The Tokyo Stock Exchange experienced a dull and irregular session yesterday due principally to the liquidation of engagements with the advent of month-end deliveries of November-bidden holdings, although there developed a noticeable under-current of strength over a wide range of key industrials reflecting the announcement made by the Board of Information toward Monday evening that the Prime Minister shall be invested with powers to unify industrial efforts for an epochal expansion of our wartime productive capacities.

In the long-term section, Nitto Spinning stepped up ¥1.20 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.00, while Teikoku Rayon, new and Kanegafuchi Industrial slipped down ¥1.20 and ¥1.80 respectively for technical reasons.

The short-term section was quiet and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was unusually active. Mitsubishi Warehouse registered a spectacular gain of ¥10.00 at one bound and its new ¥4.00 by reason of the profitable amalgamation contemplated of this firm with its competitors. Simultaneously Sakura Steel bounced up ¥2.00 and Showa Industrial ¥1.70 and Showa Mining ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

—Delivery—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	126.0	....	126.7
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)..	82.5	....	83.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)......	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)...	72.5	....	72.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	73.0	....	72.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50).	94.8	....	95.6
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)..	79.1	79.5	79.8
Showa Elec Ind (50)....	79.1	80.0	80.7
Nippon Nitrogen 50)....	73.3	....	74.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.6	91.8	91.8
O. S. K. (50)	84.0	....	85.3
Toyo Steamship (50)....	69.6	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)..	65.3	65.0	65.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	89.3	90.0	90.5
Ishihara Ind (50).......	70.9	71.6	72.0
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50).....	....	....	....
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	103.8	....	105.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)..	128.0	127.1	128.4
Nippon Oils and Fats(50)	64.9	64.8	65.6
Nippon Beer (50)......	92.9	....	93.7
Tropical Ind (42½)......	41.7	....	42.8
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.1	....	45.8
Asahi Glass (50).......	98.1	98.4	96.5
Toa Tobacco (50)........	93.8	....	94.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	83.4	....	83.0

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new...	82.0	2.8	1.7	81.9
N. Y. K., new	77.1	7.3	6.5	76.5
M'bishi Heavy Ind......	95.5	4.6	94.7	
Kanebo Spin. new..	73.8	4.0	3.2	73.3
Teikoku Rayon. new....	67.0	66.6	...	
Hitachi Iron Works.	89.0	9.2	8.8	88.8
Otaka Exch. new...	46.2	6.2	4.7	44.9
Nippon Steel Tube..	69.8	9.8	9.2	69.2
Nippon Oil	75.6	6.0	5.4	75.4
S. M. R.	74.0	4.0	3.9	73.9
N. Y. K. old	91.0	90.5	90.5	
Hokkaido Coal	74.2	74.3	....	
Kanebo Spin. old...	125.9	6.1	5.9	125.9
Toyo Rayon. new...	53.7	3.8	3.1	....
Kokura Iron Works.	54.8	4.8	4.5	54.5
Nippon Beer. new..	44.2	4.2	3.9	43.9
Nippon Sugar. new.....	65.7	65.6	....	
Ensuiko Sugar.....	62.8	62.8	62.5	....
Nippon Mining	61.8	1.8	1.5	61.5
Manchou Ind	59.9	60.0	55.9	59.9

REVISED STRUCTURE OF BOURSE OUTLINED

Bill to Be Presented Diet for Revamping of Exchanges Into Semi-Official Body

In connection with the bill the Government is scheduled to introduce for approval in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet for the reorganization of the existing stock exchange machinery into a semi-official corporation, capitalized at ¥200,000,000, under the name of the Nippon Securities Exchange, the Finance Ministry on Monday afternoon released an outline of the contemplated reorganization as follows, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi:

1. The Nippon Securities Exchange (hereinafter referred to as ('the new Exchange') shall be capitalized at ¥200,000,000, including an investment to be made by the Government within a limit of ¥50,000,000, it being understood that the exact sum of the Government's investment shall be determined according to the evaluation of the assets of the existing stock exchanges. The balance shall be invested in by the present stock holders and the investing public.

2. The new Exchange shall have one president, two vice-presidents, five or more directors, two or more auditors and some advisers, it being understood that the directors' tenure of office will expire in four years and that of auditors and advisers in two years, and that these officials shall be appointed by the Government and entrusted with their regular duties in the capacity of public service officials.

Minister Empowered

3. The Finance Minister is empowered to issue necessary orders for the designation of the classes of negotiable bonds to be marketed on the new Exchange, marketing thereof or prohibiting the marketing thereof.

4. The brokers of negotiable papers shall be qualified to engage in transactions on the new Exchange with their interests organized into joint stock companies capitalized at sums not less than that specified by an Imperial Ordinance.

5. The brokers of negotiable papers shall be in duty bound to call for approval or permission of the Finance Minister in case where they are to (a) change their commercial title, (b) their capitals, (c) establish their agents, and (d) change the location of their business offices.

6. The brokers of negotiable papers shall reserve 10 per cent or more of the sum of their respective profits realized during each business term until these reserves reach the total sum of their respective capitals.

7. The Finance Minister shall be empowered to demand the carrying out of necessary items of routine work for the formation and stabilization of reasonable prices and smooth transactions of negotiable papers, and also to inspect and investigate into the state of business of the new Exchange and the assets of the brokers of negotiable papers.

8. The new Exchange shall be occasionally empowered by the Finance Minister to give necessary instructions to the brokers of negotiable papers with reference to the foregoing item.

9. Transactions of negotiable papers on the new Exchange shall be confined to spot deliveries and forward deliveries, it being understood that the periods of deliveries shall be specified by an Imperial Ordinance.

10. The new Exchange shall attend to the liquidation of accounts on the part of those brokers of negotiable papers who have failed to perform their duties on the Exchange, and shall also hold these brokers responsible for any redemption required.

11. The business term of the new Exchange shall begin in April of each year and shall terminate in March of the following year.

Minimum Dividend Ensured

12. The Government shall ensure a minimum dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum when the profits realized by the new Exchange fail to cover this rate of profit dividend, it being understood that the profit dividend by the new Exchange shall be limited to 6 per cent per annum, and that 75 per cent of any excess of profit dividend if at all realized shall be assigned to the Government's account.

13. The Finance Ministry shall have inspectors occasionally sent to the new Exchange for supervision and guidance of business on the part of the new Exchange.

14. The France Minister shall have the new Exchange exercise part of his powers in accordance with a relevant Imperial Ordinance.

15. A Securities Exchange Committee shall be organized and charged with the mission of studying the methods of transactions on the new Exchange and to discuss important items in connection with the enforcement of the law governing the new Exchange.

16. The Exchange Law shall be continuously enforced except for negotiable papers.

17. The present brokers of negotiable papers shall be allowed to prolong their trade for three years following the establishment of the new Exchange.

MONOPOLIES IN CHOSEN

Government Manages Production, Distribution Of Ginseng, Tobacco, Salt, Drugs—Ginseng Takes Many Years to Raise

Chosen has four kinds of Government monopolies—ginseng, tobacco, salt and drugs of which the magazine "Kokusei Graph" in its January issue gives the following description:—

Ginseng is a special product of Chosen raised in almost all parts of the Peninsula. What comes under Government monopoly is one known as "red ginseng" which is prepared from the "Koma ginseng" chiefly cultivated in the vicinity of Kaijo, Keikido Province. It had originally been made a monopoly of in the days of the former Chosen regime, but at the time of annexation of Chosen, its monopoly was succeeded to by the Imperial Government. The original Ginseng Monopoly Law, however, was superseded by a new Ordinance promulgated in 1920, which is still in effect at the present time.

Unlike general crops, ginseng cannot be harvested until five or six years after sowing. The products are divided into "red ginseng" and "white ginseng," the former being manufactured by warming raw ginseng with steam and drying it either with the heat of the sun's rays or by the method of thermic drying, while the latter is made by merely drying raw ginseng by exposure to the sun after its rind is removed.

The Tobacco Monopoly Law in Chosen was first enacted in 1921. With a view to perfecting the monopoly system, however, the law was revised in 1927, under which the cultivation of tobacco for home use and the production of cut tobacco by private manufacturers were prohibited by 1929, thus enabling the tobacco monopoly system to function satisfactorily.

The leaf-tobacco produced in Chosen can roughly be divided into the Chosen specie, home specie and Amercian specie.

With the increase in demand for manufactured tobacco, the area under cultivation has been gradually expanded year by year, as the following figures will show:

	Chobu		Cchobu
1934	14.393	1937	18.672
1935	16.367	1938	19.704
1936	17.533	1939	21.032

This makes for reduction in the volume of leaf-tobacco imported, and it is expected that the near future will see the Peninsula self-sufficient in this commodity.

The tobacco manufactories are located in Keijo, Zenshu, Taikyu and Heijo where the local monopoly bureaus are situated, with labels, cartons and other printing works in Keijo.

The distribution of manufactured tobacco is attended to by 4 local monopoly bureaus and 27 agencies. The sale of tobacco has been under the direct management of the Government since July 1, 1931, with sales offices established in localities where formerly the business offices of the Tobacco Wholesale Company had been located. The number of sales offices which distribute the products to retailers was, as at the end of 1939, 279.

The production of salt in Chosen is also under Government management. The total area of salt-fields as at the end of 1939 was 4,675 chobu. In 1933, a plan for expansion of salt-fields was established with a view to increased output of salt, and the program is now under way aiming at self-sufficiency on the peninsula.

The annual consumption of salt for food in Chosen amounts to 350,000,000 tons against which 430,000,000 tons of Government salt was supplied in 1939. With the rise of various industries in Chosen in recent years, the demand for industrial salt has been on steady increase, and strenuous efforts are being exercised for increased output with gratifying results.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continue from Page 6)

campaign decided upon. Oda Nobuo with Fukushima Masanori and Hosokawa Tadaoki with 45,000 troops, all told, were sent to invest Nirayama Castle in Izu, kept by the celebrated Hojo Ujinori, younger brother of Ujimasa. Hidetsugu, Hideyoshi's son, with Horie Yoshiharu and Yamanouchi Kadzutoyo, advanced to attack the Yamanaka Castle on Hakone which formed, as it were, the biggest block put on the way down to Odawara; while Tokugawa Iyeyasu's spearhead was directed against the mountains of Ashigara. On March 29 a general attack was launched upon these threefold fronts. The mountain defenses soon fell. But Nirayama of Izu stood adamant; all the sledge-hammer blows Oda Nobuo hurled against it made no impression on Ujinori till Hideyoshi fairly laughed at Nobuo's unbelievable futility. So it was decided at last that the military value of Nirayama was not very great and that they should leave it untaken for the time being. But as the mountain strongholds had fallen the Western forces now forced their way into Odawara, establishing a firm siege of the famous Castle. On April 9 Hideyoshi established his headquarters on a vantage ground southwest of Odawara, a point called Ishigaki-yama, from which he could command a good view of the enemy stronghold.

(To Be Continued)

Argentine Property Bombed

The Argentine Government reports that the offices of the resident Argentine Military Attache in Berlin were destroyed during a night raid by the R.A.F. on January 16, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on January 18.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	81.90	Same
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.50	—0.60
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.30	—0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% .	108.15	Same

U.S. FORCED TO BUILD SHIPS OF CONCRETE

Acute Shortage of Iron and Steel Materials Drives America to Extreme Step

Latest news from abroad reveals that the United States, in order to economize on iron and steel materials for shipbuilding, has started the construction of concrete boats. This is clear evidence of the serious difficulty with which that country is now confronted relative to the expansion of shipping, says the Sangyo Keizai.

In this connection, the merits and demerits of concrete boats are told, together with the history of concrete boat construction, by Shiro Suga, chief of the second department of the shipbuilding experimental laboratory of the Communications Ministry, a gist of which follows:

The first concrete boat in the world was built in France in 1854, which was followed by the construction of another in the Netherlands in 1887.

The history of concrete boat construction in the world may be divided into three stages, namely—the first stage, extending over the 57 years ending 1900, the second, extending over about 15 years ending with the beginning of the first Great War, and the third beginning in the midst of the first Great War, and lasting only a few years.

The concrete boats constructed in the first and second stages of development were generally of small types for coastal service only. With the development of major military operations all over Europe toward the end of the Great War, the United States began to produce large type vessels of reinforced concrete including a 5,000-ton type transport, a 7,500 ton type tanker, and others, in order to replace the enormous ship losses caused by the activities of the U-boats.

After the restoration of peace, the demand for concrete boats decreased steadily in keeping with the restoration of the regular shipbuilding industry.

The fact that the United States is now resuming the construction of concrete boats eloquently tells of the great difficulty it is experiencing due to the shortage of iron and steel materials for shipbuilding. According to specialists, through the construction of a concrete boat larger than 1,000 tons about 60 per cent of the iron and steel materials required in building a steel or iron boat of the same tonnage can be saved. In the case of a smaller boat, about 40 to 50 per cent of the iron and steel materials can be saved.

As compared with an iron or steel vessel, the loading capacity of a concrete boat of the same tonnage is smaller by 20 to 30 per cent. Moreover, it is by no means an easy task to keep a concrete boat always water-tight, for it easily cracks.

From a technical point of view it is quite easy for our country to build many concrete boats of superior characteristics. However, we will never have to consider the construction of such boats.

NIPPON CAN MAINTAIN SELF-SUPPLY IN FOOD

By Expanding Area Under Rice Substitutes, Country Will Have More Than Ample

"In respect of food supply, Nippon is one of the most favored nations in the world. But, the situation will become infinitely brighter by increasing the production of several agricultural products which are available as substitutes for rice," says Sozaburo Yokoo, director of the Nomin Dodokan (or Farmers Training Center) in the Mainichi.

"Nothing is easier for Nippon than to maintain its self-sufficiency in food supply," continues Mr. Yokoo. "We have to exercise a little effort to increase the production of several agricultural products which are usable as substitutes for rice, such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat, barley, and rye. Through the expansion of the area under these crops, which is an easy task, Nippon will have more food than it can consume in the country.

"Our experience tells us that we can increase the production of the five substitutes for rice by 100 per cent without much difficulty beginning 1943. Then, Nippon will become absolutely independent of the import of rice from any other country in East Asia."

To Study Wool Supply

The Agricultural and Forestry Ministry will hold a general meeting at Nagasaki on January 25 and 26 of the leading Kyushu business men engaged in sheep raising in order to study most effective measures to increase the supply of wool in Nippon, says the Sangyo Keizai.

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 268.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1943

Britain's Master

Nothing illustrates better how low the formerly mighty British Empire has fallen as the result of the present war than the activities of William Phillips, President Roosevelt's special emissary to India. The presence of Phillips in India at this moment constitutes an undue intervention by the United States in the affairs of the British Empire which the proud Britons would not have tolerated for a moment in the days of their power and glory. The fact that the British today find it necessary to welcome the American envoy with all the grace they can manage to muster is a dramatic proof of the extent to which the moribund British Empire has become subservient to its parvenue master, the United States.

Although the purpose of Phillips' sojourn in India has never been fully divulged officially, it is easy enough to judge from the circumstances and from Phillips' movements to date what this American commissioner is expected to do. The circumstances are obvious enough. Britain is finding it most difficult, in fact impossible, to keep even the remaining portions of her once extensive empire intact in the face of the onslaughts of Japan and the Axis Powers. Hongkong, Singapore, Burma, and all the other former bastions of British imperial strength in East Asia have long ago fallen to the Japanese. India, the most valuable of the overseas possessions of the British, is itself faced with imminent danger.

In addition to the direct military problem, the British are also confronted with the problem of the Indian population itself. The three hundred years' of misrule and oppression and exploitation have come at last to plague the British overlords as the people of India now demand the redressing of their wrongs. A Nationalist movement, for many years a formidable force in that country, has now broken out in a renewed surge of power with the development of the present war. As the British increase their exactions upon the Indian people in a desperate effort to overcome the drain of their war losses, and as in contrast the Japanese set the example of an Asia for the Asiatics in neighboring lands which have been transferred from British ownership to Japanese control as the result of the war, the Indian people have naturally been spurred to greater and greater intensity in their movement to rid their country of the British parasites. Widespread disturbances throughout India are now thus rendering Britain's military plight in that country more precarious than ever.

In the face of these circumstances, Britain has called in her supposed ally and friend, the United States, to aid in the military defense of India. By this move, the British apparently hoped to salvage at least what still remains of her once extensive empire. But the price which the United States is proceeding to exact for her aid is proving to be pretty high, as the British are now beginning to find out. William Phillips' mission to India is one indication of how high that price is apt to be.

Once the necessity of British dependence on American military aid became obvious, the United States began moving some of her armed forces into India and is apparently intending, if she can, to augment her contributions. But it can naturally be taken for granted that the United States is not going to sacrifice American lives and American dollars to save India for the British. Whatever action the Americans may take in India will be only incidentally, if at all, for the sake of the British and primarily for the benefit of the Americans themselves. Whatever nominal form of political control the Americans may be willing to concede for India in the future, whether a nominal British control or a nominal self-government, it stands to reason that the Americans will see to it that the essence of the ultimate control and the cream of the economic benefits will accrue to themselves. Now is the opportune moment, think the Americans, for them to entrench their influence in India so that when the inevitable foreclosure of the bankrupt British Empire takes place, the United States will be in a position to take over the actual paramount power in India whatever the guise the outward form of government may take.

The mission of Phillips under these circumstances is clear enough. It is to provide President Roosevelt with first hand information concerning the general situation in India. Phillips is the American assessor sent out to take an inventory of India's assets. How he himself conceives of his position can be seen from the fact that in his first statement upon his arrival at New Delhi he addressed himself solely to the Indian people, conspicuously omitting any reference to the British authorities. He is presently to go on a tour of inspection over the country, a sort of tour which, as an impudent interference with the British rights of sovereignty, would never have been tolerated by the British authorities in the days before the war.

Phillips can well afford to take a high-handed attitude, for the manifold blunders of the British in their handling of the Indian problem have laid them open to caustic criticisms from the Americans, criticisms against which there can be no legitimate rebuttals. For instance, an American author writing in the National Review of November, 1942, bitterly castigates the British for their shortsighted colonial policy which, having antagonized the Indians, has only made the problem of India more difficult than ever. Perhaps something can be done about it after the war, he holds, but even during the war the Americans, the Soviets, and the Chungking leaders may be able to exercise some beneficial moderating influence on the British. The inference of this last thought is significant. It only thinly veils the American intention of utilizing the exigencies of the present war to extend American intervention to the administration of India.

The New York paper PM goes so far as to openly sympathize with the aspiration of the Indians for independence, while the New York Evening Post states that the Americans in forty years have learned more of colonial administration and have showed more understanding of the inevitable course of history than the British have learned in two hundred years. The inference of these statements is also clear. The Americans, in view of their actions, can hardly be expected to sympathize sincerely with the Indian aspiration for independence, but a statement of such conveniently serves to weaken the British hold on India. Then the following statement concerning the superiority of American colonial administration over the British clearly discloses the real ambition of the Americans.

The implication of all these statements and all the unusual acts of William Phillips must be perfectly discernible to the British. The lack of any counter-measures by the British does not argue for a lack of comprehension on their part. It merely proves most dramatically how low the British have fallen. They are now so weak and helpless, beset by dangers both within and without that they must meekly submit to the dictates of anyone who will promise to help them no matter what the terms. In the long run, that alleged help may result in the loss of the empire itself, but the loss of the empire in the future must apparently seem less terrifying than the loss of the empire now. So the harassed debtor places his empire in the pawn broker's hand although he knows that he may never get it back. Bankrupt Britain has at last placed herself in the grasp of a creditor and a master.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 20, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Navy Air Force in the Malay sector carried out their 16th and 17th long-distance bombing attacks on Singapore on January 16 and 17 and over the Tengah airdrome shot down 10 Buffalo planes and destroyed by machine-gun fire seven Blenheim and one Lockheed plane on the ground. Another unit raided the Sembawan airdrome and after terrific onslaughts on large enemy warplanes and military establishments there set aflame or wrecked by bombing several of the large planes and one hangar, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The Imperial Navy Air Force operating over the Philippines area on January 16 blasted away the telegraph stations at Marita and Gillan, south of Davao, and on January 18 dealt direct hits upon one 3,000-ton enemy vessel, two 1,000-ton vessels and one 500-ton vessel at Cebu Island. The Navy flying units also conducted a series of aerial attacks upon the Corregidor stronghold and gained big results, according to an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Japanese mobile units, which on January 16 entered the city of Pontian Besar, situated west of Johore Bahru, Malaya, have captured further strategic positions in the region east and south of Pontian Besar City, after three days' fighting.

* * *

In an order of the day, Chancellor Adolf Hitler eulogized the achievements of the late Field-Marshal, General Walter von Reichenau, first commander entrusted with the entire mechanized and motorized army during the Polish campaign, the

IMPERIAL NAVY'S SWIFT ACTION CRUSHES ENEMY SEA STRENGTH

Japanese Victories Wipe Out British Naval Power, Reduce America to Third-Rate Country

By CHU SAITO
(From the Koron)

Part I

It hardly needs stressing that the situation in the western Pacific just prior to the War of Greater East Asia, had made the position of Japan strategically precarious and its defense difficult. The American navy, with the Hawaiian base for its operations in the western Pacific, was pressing on Japan for a frontal attack from the east, while the British navy, concentrating its strength at its Singapore naval stronghold, was making a feint for a rear attack from the west. Thus virtually blocking Japan, these two navies, each marshalling its strength in an air-tight battle array at its main base, presented a picture as though they had completed placing an iron ring round Japan and the Japanese Navy.

There was no gainsaying the fact that any attack coming from the east was to start from the Sandwich Islands of America. From there, one of the routes lay straight to Midway Island, thence to Wake Island, thus cutting athwart the western Pacific, and then finally to Guam Island; from there it was to point the dagger at the throat of the Japanese archipelago. By the other, taking a far southerly detour and using those numerous islands scattered in the South Pacific as a chain of outposts, it was to menace the Greater East Asia waters from the Australian continent. That the focal point of these two extensive routes lay at Hawaii, which is directly connected with the American mainland, is thus clear. In this sense, Pearl Harbor, situated on the southern shore of Oahu Island, must be said to logically constitute the nucleus of the American strategy in its development of a frontal attack on Japan.

The British navy in the west, and the navies possessed by the old British colonies, the Dutch East Indies and the American squadron in the Philippine Islands, together served, being situated to the south of the Japanese archipelago just beyond the China sea, as a convenient set up for the so-called ABCD encirclement. The center of this huge wing-like network, threatening Japan, was undoubtedly Britain's great naval base at Singapore, having for its advance post Hongkong. There were Cavite and Olangapo in the Philippines, as the American advance bases, to reinforce that of the British.

Disposition of U.S. Fleet

With regard to the disposition of America's Pacific Fleet at that time, the main part lay at Hawaii, and a portion in the Philippines. In the case of the former, there were in all nine battleships stationed at Pearl Harbor, which formed not only the main Pacific Fleet but also the nucleus of America's total naval strength. It consisted of two battleships of the Virginia type of 32,000 tons with 16-inch guns, two battleships of the California type of 30,020 tons with 12 14-inch guns, two battleships of the Pennsylvania type of the same tonnage and gun equipage, two battleships of the Nevada type with 10 14-inch guns, and the training battleship Utah. It thus presented a formidable array of America's fighting force on the sea.

The other portion lying in the waters of the Philippines, with Cavite as its center, was made up of the first-class cruisers Houston and Augusta, and two light cruisers of the Marblehead type whose mission was understood to be to attack enemy merchant ships. Particularly noticeable, in this connection, was the squadron of more than 30 of America's largest type of ocean-going submarines, stationed at the Philippines. All of the submarines, however, were said to have escaped from their bases into the open sea at the outset of the hostilities.

The Fifth Fleet

The British-China Fleet or the Fifth Fleet, consisting of the heavy cruisers, Kent and Cornwall, and forming its main strength at Hongkong, was reorganized and strengthened by transferring the squadron from Hongkong to Singapore, and withdrawing the above-named ships to Europe. In their place the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were dispatched. These peers of British battleships, together with large-sized second-class cruisers, and other cruisers which were newly dispatched to Singapore, bolstered up that base.

Besides these, there were present the Australian and Dutch Fleets. The former was composed of the first-class cruisers, Canberra, and Australia, and the second-class cruisers Perth, Hobart and Adelaide; while the latter was represented by the de Ruyter of 6,450 tons with 10 5.9-inch guns, two old fashioned light cruisers, the Java and Sumatra, each of 3,350 tons with 6 5.9-inch guns, and the Tromp and Hemskerk a new and crack type with a speed of 33 knots.

position in which the Japanese Navy was placed at the outbreak of the war, made it natural for it to resort to what is called an inner-line tactics, in view of the fact that it had been hemmed in between the two powerful enemy fleets, both on its right and left. This could be likened to a spread fan in which Japan is placed just where the rivet of the fan is. At one extremity of the fan there is America's powerful Pacific Fleet in an air-tight battle array, ready to proceed from the east, while at the other end there are the combined American, British, Dutch and Australian squadrons, with Singapore as their base, waiting to sally forth at a moment's notice from the west. Placed in between these two powerful enemy fleets, what should the Japanese Navy do other than to swiftly negotiate the air, and through a concentrated force smash the enemy's divided battle lines speedily and at the most opportune moment? The work involved, of course, a stretch of several thousand kilometers.

While the execution of this strategy looked most profitable in a way, it was at best the taking of a long chance full of danger and difficulties. The characteristics of an inner-line tactic lies in the chance of smashing several enemy lines at about the same time and in a comparatively short period; but, simultaneously with it there is always the danger of being attacked on both flanks. In the present instance, there was yet another difficulty, namely, on the choice of the enemy front for his attack. We had to determine which enemy front represented the principal battle area, and which the secondary—the frontal eastern line or the rear western end; in short, which was the more important and feasible to attack, Hawaii or Singapore.

Hawaii Attack Logical

If observed on the basis of the quality and quantity of the enemy mobile forces found in those two regions, the principal battle area must necessarily be Hawaii where America's naval strength was concentrated. But this would mean, on our part, a feat of quick execution in order to deprive the enemy of his fighting power, as otherwise there was the chance of our communications in the south being molested. Also, there was the danger of disturbances being caused by the enemies' combined squadrons, led by the American Asiatic Fleet, operating in the southern waters.

If, on the other hand, the problem was considered from the viewpoint of geographical location of the enemy bases, it would appear that the main objective of the strategy lay rather in the Greater East Asia waters than in the Hawaiian area. For, if the enemy's loss of Singapore and Cavite were to be conceded, about half of the enemy pressure on Japan would be removed.

A further question, which required a serious consideration, was the significance attached to the Dutch East Indies. This war seemed to hinge on this question, as the Dutch East Indies involved our very existence. In fact, whether or not we could quickly dominate this region was our first concern. Apart from the point of oil supply from this region, the very future of the war seemed to depend on the laying hold of the whole island. If we did not, there was no telling what might be the consequences. For, it would otherwise create doubt in the possibility of the War of Greater East Asia being carried to a success. So, all in all, our strategy required the quickest action in its execution. This fact having become clear, our army had already decided on its movements for actual operations. There was not much time for further weighing the pros and cons surrounding the execution of this strategy, though, as a matter of fact, it was confronted with many intricate matters which might lead us into serious miscalculations.

Was Swift Attack

Therefore, the Hawaiian attack on December 8, 1941 was executed with the swiftness of a hurricane. The aim was to destroy quickly the enemy mobile strength in both the Pacific and the Indian Ocean areas, and at the same time to overthrow his base.

Consequently, at the Hawaiian sea battle about half of America's aggregate naval strength was crushed practically at one terrific stroke. At dawn of the same morning, the American gunboat Wake raised a white flag and surrendered to our Navy at Shanghai, while the British gunboat Petrel was sent to the bottom in a few minutes. Another American ship the Penguin, was also sunk at Guam Island at the hands of our Navy eagles. Also, the military establishments at Davao, Wake

Japanese air corps. In the Philippines the American air bases Eva and Clarkfield were subjected to a sudden raid. On Midway Island the enemy's airdromes and oil tanks were burnt up on the same afternoon as the result of a terrific bombardment from our Navy unit

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Last Days of Odawara

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

Hideyoshi's appointment of Iyeyasu as the spearhead of the Western forces launched against the Hojos was extremely significant; it was a signal triumph of strategy without which the reduction of Odawara would have been next to impossible.

The unerring instinct of the Taiko had foreseen the vital necessity of winning the wholehearted loyalty of Iyeyasu before he could carry out an attack on Kanto with any hope of success. One can see therefore the use of the inexorable oath he had elicited from the great daimyo at the Jurakudai; what he had aimed at were the big lords like Tokugawa Iyeyasu, Maeda of Kaga and some others who had held strategic positions round about Odawara.

Iyeyasu as lord of Mikawa, Totomi, and Suruga, effectually blocked the way from Kyoto to Kanto on the main Tokaido road, so if he had remained independent and neutral, Hideyoshi would have had to violate the neutrality of a powerful feudatory who, backed by the Hojos would not have so tamely submitted; while Maeda of Kaga, further back in the east, who was notoriously opportunistic and Machiavellian, might have observed a benevolent neutrality on behalf of the Hojos. Besides, it was well known that Iyeyasu still had a soft spot in his heart for the Hojos, for he had given one of his own daughters in marriage to Hojo Ujinao, the young head of the Hojos. He was a man who had a sufficiently elastic heart to be able to turn round and befriend his eastern kinsman in case he thought his new superior in the west too exacting or unkind.

A Matter of Strategy

As it was, Iyeyasu was now little short of a high-ranking retainer of the Taiko's, while the latter had become the mouthpiece, so to speak, of the supreme political authority in the Empire. And Hideyoshi could command his passage through Iyeyasu's dominions as a matter of right, and the latter obeyed it as his duty. As for Iyeyasu, with his shrewd insight into the future knew what he was doing when he had signed his oath at the Jurakudai. He had carefully weighed the scales of Hideyoshi and Hojo and found the former far outweighing the latter, and therefore made small scruples in "helping the bigger insect to destroy the smaller," that is, in leaving his old friend and kinsman of the east in the lurch in his hour of supreme need.

Iyeyasu proceeded to make elaborate preparations to welcome Hideyoshi and his forces, and to ensure their safe and comfortable passage through his provinces. Thorough cleaning was made of all the castle on the road—Okazaki Castle (now Toyohashi), Hamamatsu, Kakegawa etc., for their accommodation, and across the river Fuji a boat-bridge was installed to facilitate their crossing. Along the route of their march were erected here and there tea pavilions to afford rest and refreshments to the Western heroes.

Hideyoshi Sets Out

So on March 1, 1590 Hideyoshi as Commander-in-Chief of the Western forces, armed with the Imperial command to punish the Hojos, left the capital at the head of troops estimated at 170,000, and traveling by leisurely stages, arrived at Shumpu (now Shidzuoka) on the 19th, where he was respectfully welcomed by Iyeyasu himself, Oda Nobuo, son of Nobunaga, and other great daimyo, all eager to acclaim and serve him, now that he was playing the winning game.

Hideyoshi on this occasion was presented a sight, almost fantastic to behold. He was mounted on a richly-caparisoned steed, said to be in blazing colors. He himself was dressed in an armour of gorgeous make, sparkling with red and gold, while the helmet on his crown was of the classic Chinese pattern, looking like a gigantic inverted mushroom, with its blue-black steel plumes pointed heavenward like the steeples on a cathedral, and under its broad menacing brim his famously penetrating eyes glared down on all that came within their ken. He cut a very dignified, awe-inspiring figure with the addition of great false whiskers to his naturally sharp and shrewd countenance. All his personal guards around him were likewise accoutred in a similarly rich, gaudy manner, competing with one another in presenting the bravest show imaginable.

Here at Shumpu was held a grand council of war, and the plan of

(Continued on Page 5)

FUTURE OF MANCHOUKUO BASED LARGELY ON JAPANESE SETTLERS

State Has Made Splendid Development and Established Firm Foundations in Ten Years of Existence

By NENSEI MAEDA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

During the past ten years of its existence, the State of Manchoukuo has made very healthy development and its foundations have been firmly established. Yet its future development depends on the migration of Japanese into that country. The settlement of the Japanese in Manchoukuo constitutes an important factor in the unification of Japan and Manchoukuo into one unity.

Needless to say, the ideal of the founding of Manchoukuo is to build a happy land in which benevolent rule prevails. It is a State based on morality, not an antiquated absolute monarchy such as we see in the West in which the Monarch and his subjects live on a footing of mutual opposition. Nor is it like a modern State in which all classes of people vie with one another for the acquisition of greater profits. It is a State which came into existence as the harbinger of a new world order.

Whereas it is undeniable that the establishment of this State was due largely to Japan's aid, the fact remains that Manchoukuo is an independent State; neither a protectorate nor a colony of any country. Based though the country is on the accord of the five component races, this does not mean that these five races live mixed together on a footing of equality. It means that the Yamato race takes the leadership in binding the five races together in an organized unity and accord. In order to promote this object, it is essential that the Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo should be men of fine quality who can live in perfect harmony with the original inhabitants and who can be regarded with respect by the Manchoukuoan people. That is to say, they must be men, sound both in mind and in body, who can live a strenuous life in the face of difficulties and hardships. Besides this mission of promoting accord, the Japanese settlers are charged, in foreign relations, with the mission of strengthening the defenses, and, in domestic relations, with the task of developing the various industries, increasing the production of foodstuffs and advancing culture, in that country. They belong to a class different from that to which the term "immigrants" usually applies. That is why the Japanese farm settlers in Manchoukuo are called "kaitaku-min" or "takushi" (colonists), instead of being called "imin" (immigrants).

To Promote Accord

The mission of the Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo is, as already mentioned, to promote accord between the settlers of various kinds and the original inhabitants, in accordance with the spirit of the founding of Japan and as a part of the important policy of cementing the relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, and then to proceed to cultivate racial accord and strengthen the northern bases of strategic importance for the defense of East Asia. This phase of the problem was made clear in a statement made by the Minister of Overseas Affairs at a committee meeting in the Diet some time ago, when he said, "The settlement of the Japanese farmers in Manchoukuo is being carried on, according to plan, from the necessity of building up a high-degree defense State, notwithstanding the fact that Japan's farm population can no longer be said to be too large. That is, the settlement program and farm village plans are being carried out in pursuit of the object of building a high-degree defense State." The Manchoukuo colonization policy is not, however, a matter to be discussed and fixed with the sole eye to Manchoukuo interests. It must be determined in full consideration of conditions prevailing in Japan also.

What is the reason for sending to Manchoukuo a section of Japanese farmers whose services may be required in Japan? It is because Japan has to work energetically for the building of Manchoukuo and for the union of races, even if it may entail some measure of sacrifice, in order to perfect the high-degree defense State structure based on the unity of the two countries which has been the main political aim since the Manchurian Incident. It is for this reason that on several occasions since 1932 Japan sent colonists to Manchoukuo by way of experiment, and that she has been sending out large numbers of colonists since 1937 under her fixed national policy.

Colonization Advocated

It was a few far-seeing private luminaries, rather than the Government authorities, who first stressed the need for the colonization of Manchuria. Although it was after the Manchurian Incident that the colonization of Manchuria was definitely taken up as Japan's fixed policy, there were some men of influence among these who had previously urged the need of such a course. One striking feature is that whereas emigration to North and South America and the South Seas was advocated chiefly for economic reasons, it was rather from the strategic and political points of view that the need for the settlement of Japanese citizens in Manchuria was urged.

It will be noticed that the late General Gentaro Kodama, the Chief of General Staff of the Japanese Army during the Russo-Japanese War, and the late Count Shimpei Goto, the former President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who advocated, after the Russo-Japanese War, the settlement of 500,000 Japanese in Manchuria, and the late Marquis Jutaro Komura, the Foreign Minister, who urged the settlement in that country of 1,000,000 Japanese over a period of twenty years, stressed the need for colonization solely from the strategic point of view. The views of these far-seeing luminaries have been handed down traditionally and have formed the nucleus of national opinion regarding policy toward Manchuria.

There has been a good deal of vicissitudes between 1936, when the sending out of colonists was formally fixed upon as one important policy of Japan and Manchoukuo and the plan was accordingly laid down for the dispatch of 1,000,000 Japanese families over a period of twenty years, and some years later, when a new policy formulated according to the basic outlines of the settlement plan was put into execution. We cannot forget the great pains taken and the indefatigable efforts exerted by pioneers in the meantime in the spirit of self-sacrifice.

Tomiya's Plan

In April, 1932, when the Manchurian Incident had not yet been completely concluded, Colonel Tomiya, an adviser to the Kwantung Army, in a memorial submitted to the Chief of Staff of the Army, urged that corps should be formed of ex-servicemen and that these should be permanently stationed in the north-eastern districts of Kirin province to engage in agricultural work. In July of the same year, the Colonel met Kanji Kato, who happened to be in Mukden at the time and discussed the matter, as the result of which an agreement of views was reached between them. In the following month, the plan for the settlement of 100,000 Japanese families in Manchoukuo over a period of ten years, as the first-stage colonization program, was approved by the Diet, and in October of the same year, 500 organized people, selected from among ex-servicemen, arrived at Chiamussu, after going through the necessary training at various places in Japan. This is the "first group of armed immigrants" who later built the village of Iyasaka. In 1934, Colonel Tomiya, acting in cooperation with Mr. Kato, caused a dozen young men to be sent to Jaoho on the eastern border of Manchoukuo, where these young men built Hokushinryo. These were the first to organize a young volunteer corps. The period from 1932 to 1935 may be called the experimental period of settlement.

In 1936, a plan was drawn up for the settlement in Manchoukuo of 1,000,000 Japanese families over a period of 20 years, and the spirit of this scheme, as interpreted by the special committee of the Overseas Colonization Commission, was as follows: "In view of the historical fact of the establishment of Manchoukuo, inseparably related to Japan, it is deemed necessary to send multitudes of group emigrants to that country in order to build a happy land under benevolent rule where the five component races can live in accord. These settlers should work for the maintenance of peace and order, and undertake the duty of defense, contribute toward the solution of the population problem of Japan, promote harmony between agricultural communities in Japan and Manchoukuo, thereby helping the establishment of the happy land in consonance with the ideal of 'hakko ichiu.'" In 1939, the main outlines of the policy for the colonization of Manchoukuo were formulated and, in view of their character and mission, it was agreed that the Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo should be called "kaitaku-min" (colonists). The settlement plan was then carried into execution along the main lines previously fixed. The first five-year plan covered the period from 1937 to 1941, and with this plan completed, the second five-year plan was drawn up last year with due regard for the past achievements and experience.

Fruits of Wisdom

The superior man will watch over himself when he is alone. He examines his heart that there may be nothing wrong there, and that he may have no cause of dissatisfaction with himself.—Confucius.